

BETTER LAND
VALUE SOUGHT IN
BRITISH BUDGET

Proposals of Chancellor of Exchequer Involve More Taxes From 4,000,000 Acres of Agricultural Land in Municipalities

LOCAL RELIEF AN AIM

Mr. Lloyd George's Plan It Is Said Will Force Owners of Such Property to Declare Intentions of Development

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—There has been so much misunderstanding as to the meaning of Mr. Lloyd George's references to the rating of site values in the budget that a representative of the Monitor yesterday obtained the view of Mr. Paul, secretary of the united committee for the taxation of land values, on the subject.

On the whole, Mr. Paul said, the land group was satisfied with the proposals. The budget of this year they regarded as a development of the famous budget of 1909, in which the machinery was laid down for work which was beginning to be done today.

The result of the present proposals would be to enable local authorities to relieve the local taxation by a rate on site values. In giving effect to this it would, however, be necessary to insure that no relief was given without a corresponding land rating. Otherwise the relief would simply be a grant to landlords.

Few people, Mr. Paul declared, realized the full importance of the proposals. In Great Britain there were 4,000,000 acres of agricultural land contained within municipal areas. This land at present carried only the half rates of agricultural land. It has really been held by owners in prospect of development and they would not be found ready to sell a yard at the value on which they are paying taxes per acre. Mr. Lloyd George's proposals will force the owner to declare his intentions with regard to the land and to pay accordingly.

BOXING MEASURE
IS OPPOSED AT
THE STATE HOUSE

Before the legislative committee on ways and means at the State House today a bill labeled: "An act to establish a state athletic commission to regulate boxing and sporting exhibitions" was opposed by representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and a number of ministers.

J. Frank Chase, secretary of the New England Watch and Ward Society, H. E. Garland, director of the Boston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, William McPherson of the Newton Y. M. C. A., and a number of others opposed the measure. E. Keen of Cambridge, author of the bill, who is interested in professional boxing, and John E. Sheehan of the National Federation of Athletes, a professional referee, favored it.

According to the provisions of the measure promoters of any boxing exhibition would be required to file a bond for \$10,000 with the state and 5 per cent of the gate receipts would go into the state treasury.

Secretary Chase declared that the measure would have the effect of putting an end to all amateur boxing, even the free exhibitions given in the Y. M. C. A.'s. The real intent of the bill, he said, is to commercialize boxing with the state sharing in the profits.

CAPT DRURY GETS
HONOR DISCHARGE

Accepting his resignation as commander of D troop, first squadron of cavalry, the acting adjutant general today honorably discharged Capt. Adelbert N. Drury of Winthrop from the Massachusetts state militia.

Captain Drury entered the cavalry as a private in 1901 and worked up through the non-commissioned and commissioned grades to the head of a troop.

EPIROTES FORCE BACK ALBANIAN
ADVANCES AT ARGYRO-CASTRO

ATHENS—An attempted invasion of the Plain of Argiro-Castro by the Albanians caused a hurried and simultaneous flight of Greek families across the frontier into Greece. The attack, which was at first successful, drove the Epirote troops out of the monastery of Tsapo, which blocks the pass to the plain.

When the Epirotes received reinforcements the monastery was recaptured and the Albanian advance not only stopped but forced back over the frontier into Albania. The daily mass of fugitives pouring into this country from Thrace and Epirus is becoming a cause of serious anxiety to the government owing to the financial strain of supporting the refugees.

JUDGE COOK RECEIVES THE
WEYMOUTH TABLET DETAILS

Details regarding the bronze tablet memorial to John Endicott, first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, which is to be unveiled at Weymouth, Eng., in June, have been received at the home of Judge Louis A. Cook, of Weymouth, Mass., who has been appointed by the selectmen to represent the town at the ceremony, and who will sail for England on May 19.

Inscribed on the tablet which will be set in an obelisk are the words: "In memory of Richard Clark, captain and pilot of Weymouth, who in 1583 sailed thence to join Sir Humphrey Gilbert's voyage of discovery to Newfoundland, and of John Endicott who, on June 20, 1628, set forth from Weymouth in the ship 'Abigail' on the expedition which led to the establishment of the plantation at Salem, Massachusetts. Elected by public subscription, 1914."

AUSTRALIAN VOTE
OF CENSURE LOST
BY SPEAKER'S ACT

MELBOURNE—A motion of censure brought by the opposition against the government in the federal Parliament was defeated yesterday by the speaker casting a vote, the two parties having exactly tied.

SUFFRAGE BILL IN
BRITISH HOUSE OF
LORDS DEFEATED

LONDON—A bill introduced by Lord Selbourne for the purpose of bestowing the parliamentary franchise on women was defeated last night by 104 votes to 60.

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES
ON BOSTON & MAINE AT END

Plans for Outing for 10,000 Persons Are Altered When Effect of New Passenger Rate Tariffs Is Disclosed—Two Cent a Mile Rates the Lowest

Owing to the operation of the revised passenger tariff by the Boston & Maine railroad filed with the public service commission which became effective Jan. 1, private excursion parties desiring transportation on the road this summer at special reduced round-trip fares will be unable to be accommodated as heretofore.

The sliding scale for parties of between 100 and 150 which formerly obtained on a basis of 85 per cent of the one-way fare for a round trip, and 50 per cent for parties of 500 or more has been abolished. This was brought out by the application of employees of the General Electric Company at Lynn for special rates for their annual outing at Centennial grove in Essex on June 20.

Fares Change Their Plans

About 10,000 people were expected to attend but because of the new rates the place for holding the outing has been changed to Rockdale park in Peabody. The new tariff on the Boston & Maine is in line with its policy of economy.

The only published schedule for parties on the Boston & Maine is at the rate of two cents per mile on a block ticket for parties of 10 or more. Parties of 50 or more are now advised to purchase 50-ride ticket books in order to avail themselves of the lowest rates now obtainable. No matter how large a party is guaranteed the passenger department is now able to offer no other reduction than that afforded by the 50-ride ticket book.

Employees of the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company have secured from the Boston & Albany road special transportation from Pittsfield to Lynn at a special rate which is less for the round trip than the one way single fare tariff. It is expected that more than 500 employees from Pittsfield will attend the outing of the Lynn branch employees.

Elevated Stops Free Rides

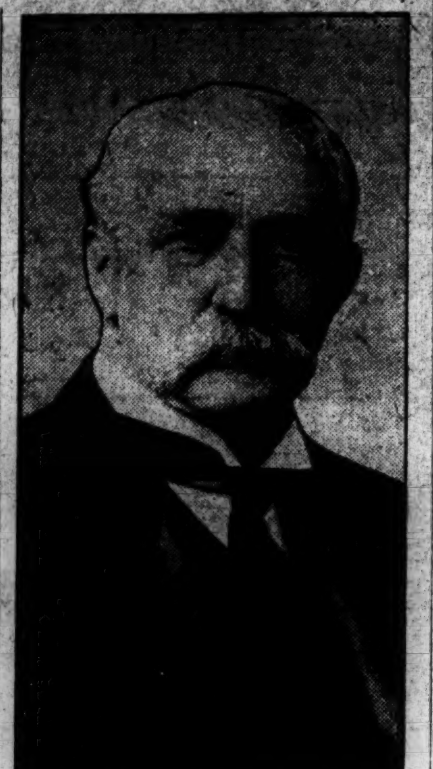
Gen. William A. Bancroft, president of the Boston Elevated railway, has in-

KING OF SAXONY
OPENS THE LEIPZIG
BOOK EXHIBITION

LEIPZIG—The book exhibition was opened today by the King of Saxony. It is the greatest exhibition of its kind which has ever been seen. Like nearly all exhibitions, however, it was very far from complete on its opening day.

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JUDGE LOUIS A. COOK
MUNICIPAL ESSAY
PRIZE FOUNDED

An annual prize of \$250 has been established by the National Municipal League to be awarded for the best essay on municipal government by a post-graduate student, who has been registered within a year of the competition in some college or university in the United States, which offers distinct instruction in municipal government.

This is the Hull prize founded by M. D. Hull of Chicago. Prof. W. D. Munro of Harvard has been appointed chairman of the committee.

Founders day will be observed at the Cambridge Episcopal theological school tomorrow. George W. Pepper of Philadelphia, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania will speak on "The Fundamental Truth and the Twentieth Century Man."

VOCATIONAL ART COURSE MAY
BE OFFERED IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Referendum Blanks Being Sent to Pupils and Parents to Find Out How Many Boys and Girls Want Such Instruction—Would Study at Museum

To find out how many pupils entering high school next September will take a vocational course in art at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, should such a course be established, blank cards are being issued this week to prospective pupils. That it may be known that the pupil is in earnest the card must be signed by the pupil and his parents.

The art work will not be allowed to interfere with the regular high school work. The pupil will go to the museum school from 2 to 4 o'clock every school-day afternoon and for good work there will be allowed five points on his diploma. So far three boys of the Latin school and five girls of the Girls' Latin school have signified a desire to take the course. From the Brighton high school nine are expected to take it. Returns are not in from the other schools. Eighth grade pupils also may be allowed to take the course.

The high school work of the pupils taking this course may be planned with reference to their art work so as to make it more strictly vocational. History probably will be taught with emphasis placed on art development, in the countries studied; mathematics, so far as useful, in perspective; botany or zoology; French as the language of art and English for its literature. The work is in the charge of Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts.

Mr. Dillaway will give a lecture on art in home decoration and in dress to the parents' association of the Gaston school, South Boston, on Friday afternoon, illustrating it with drawings, samples of drapery, wall paper, upholstery, etc. On Monday he will speak to the Charlestown Women's Club on art decoration of the home and school. The meeting will be held at the rooms of the New England Women's Club on Boylston street.

Few newspapers deal at any length with international news as does the Monitor. Magazine articles are necessarily several weeks old when published. Your Monitor news still will be news when your copies are handed or remailed to friends after you have read them.

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MR. REDMOND SEES
PREMIER ON THE
ULSTER SITUATION

Nationalists as Well as Government and Opposition Probably to Appear in All Negotiations

LONDON—An interview between the prime minister on the one hand and Bonar Law and Sir Edward Carson, as representatives of the Unionist parties in Great Britain and Ulster on the other, which took place two days ago, has been followed by an interview between the prime minister and Mr. Redmond.

It is understood that in all the negotiations which may be undertaken, the Nationalists as well as the government and opposition will be represented.

VACCINATION BILL
HOUSE DEBATE PUT
OFF UNTIL MAY 14

By agreement of all parties interested, debate on House bill 1018, to allow children to attend school without vaccination, was today postponed to Thursday, May 14, on motion of Representative Bigelow of Framingham. Mr. Bigelow explained that some members wished to read the reply from the state board of health to questions asked by the House in an order adopted recently.

Postponement was made with the understanding that but one contest will be made on the bill. If successful at that time, the measure will be given its final reading in the House without opposition.

MRS. WOOLMAN IS
TO GIVE LECTURES

Lecturing, writing and conferring on industrial education with educators in different parts of the country will occupy her time for the next six months or a year, said Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman this morning. Mrs. Woolman has just resigned as president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and head of the department of household economics at Simmons college. Her summer will be occupied largely in giving lectures at summer schools on the Pacific coast. Early in the autumn she will attend a three-day conference with the United States commissioner of education, Philander P. Claxton, in Washington.

FOUNDERS DAY TOMORROW

Founders day will be observed at the Cambridge Episcopal theological school tomorrow. George W. Pepper of Philadelphia, professor of law at the University of Pennsylvania will speak on "The Fundamental Truth and the Twentieth Century Man."

Trophy Given English High
School Called Work of Art

Mr. Billard testified that he bought the great block of B. & M. stock when the Massachusetts supreme court declared that its ownership by the New Haven was illegal. He borrowed from a New York bank and risked his entire private fortune, he said, in the deal. Among his loans was one of \$11,000,000 from the National City Bank of New York.

"I knew the New Haven company hoped at some time," Mr. Billard said, "to get the law changed so it could hold the stock. At that time (in 1907) it was (Continued on page ten, column one)

JOHN L. BILLARD
SAYS HE RISKED
ALL IN BIG DEAL

Meriden, Conn. Man Tells Interstate Commerce Commission How He Bought of New Haven All Its B. & M. Shares

HE PROFITS BY \$2,748,750

Denies That Any Secret Agreement Existed in Swing Transaction—Says President Mellen Helped Raise Some of Millions

WASHINGTON—Financial operations related to the affairs of the New Haven railroad were revealed today in the course of the interstate commerce commission's inquiry by John L. Billard of Meriden, president of the Billard Company and former director of the New Haven railroad. Mr. Billard admitted making profits running into millions in transactions in stock of the New Haven road and its subsidiaries. He denied that the railroad or any official had any interest in the Billard Company. He said his stock deals, except one, and the Billard Company were strictly private enterprises.

On cross examination this afternoon Billard said he had personally burned all account and check books and other documents of the Billard Company after its dissolution. He stated that it was his custom to burn all old check books and other papers every three or four years. After the legal expiration of the Billard Company, he said, he destroyed all of its records because he believed they would be of little further value.

Tells Stock Purchase

Before he became a New Haven director in 1907, Mr. Billard said, he bought 100,900 shares of Boston & Maine stock, for \$13,743,500—at 125—from the New Haven company and sold them back at \$150 a share—netting a profit of \$2,748,750—to the Boston Railroad Holding Company organized by the New Haven as a subsidiary.

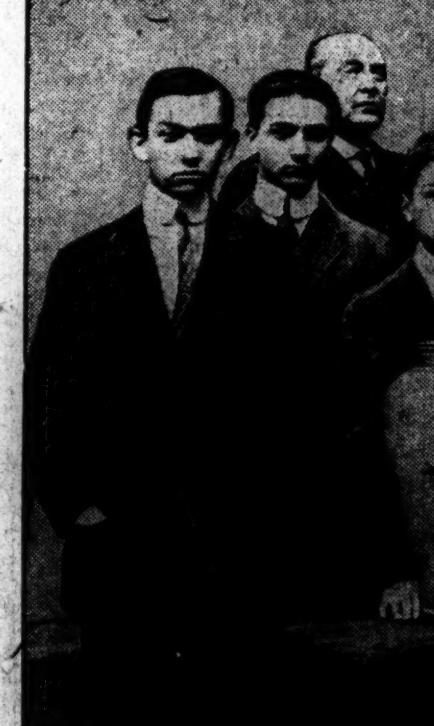
"Both in the purchase and resale of this stock," Mr. Billard said, "the negotiations between me and the railroad company were absolutely free from any secret arrangement or misunderstanding."

He admitted an agreement to take over from the New England Navigation Company \$16,000,000 of gold notes of the New England Investment & Security Company, another New Haven subsidiary controlling trolley lines at Worcester and Springfield, Mass., in payment for the Boston & Maine stock, repurchased by the New Haven railroad.

Risked His Entire Fortune

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Prize vase and boys who won it
Left to right—Louis Sandberg, Harry Feip, Charles P. Lebon (master of French), Louis B. Keane, Eli Berman, Harry Hoffman

Simplicity, beauty of line and richness of coloring, make the Sevres vase awarded by the President of the French republic to the English high school of Boston, an especially fine piece of art work, in the opinion of Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual art in the public schools.

Much of the Sevres porcelain is decorated with human figures done in light and shade. The vase is of the characteristic Sevres blue with delicate tracery in gold of stars and bands. It was awarded by the Societe Nationale des Professeurs en Amerique for the highest average made by five boys of the school in a competitive examination in French recently conducted by the society.

B. U. PROFESSOR
RESIGNS TO GO ON
N. Y. COMMISSION

Dean Baldwin of College of Business Administration to Serve on State Insurance Board

Prof. Foy Spencer Baldwin of Boston University College of Liberal Arts has sent in his resignation as professor of political economy and social science and dean of the college of business administration to take up the management of the New York state insurance commission. No official action has been taken on the resignation so far.

Justice William Renwick Riddell of the appellate division of the superior court of Toronto has accepted the invitation of President Murlin of Boston University to deliver the commencement address June 3.

Dean LeBaron Briggs of Harvard, who was to have delivered the commencement address was obliged to withdraw because of another engagement. For the date of June 3 on which the address will be given Dean Briggs had previously promised to deliver an address in Philadelphia.

SUBWAY STATION
TILE JOB AWARDED

The contract for the mosaic tile work to be done in connection with the Massachusetts avenue station of the Boylston street subway was awarded today to the Galvin Mosaic Tile Company. Its bid was \$4780; the lowest of six offers received by the Boston transit commission, and provides for the completion of the work within eight weeks.

The other bidders were Waldo Bros., \$4794.20, time two months; S. Ratti & Cancian, \$4925.20; no time limit; Stephen T. Keith, \$5078.50, no time limit; De Paoli Mosaic Association, \$5214.60, four weeks, and L. L. Rinaldi & Co., \$13,310.

BOSTON MEN TALK
TO SEC. HOUSTON

WASHINGTON—John C. Orcutt, secretary of the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and James H. Cutler of Boston are conferring today with the secretary of agriculture relative to cooperation on improving agricultural conditions in New England. Representative A. J. Peters introduced them to Secretary Houston.

JOHN J. TWOHIG
TO BE TAX DEPUTY

WASHINGTON—John J. Twohig has been recommended by Representative James A. Gallivan and approved by Collector John F. Mulley and will be appointed deputy income tax collector at Boston. This is Representative Gallivan's first patronage.

MORE HELP NEEDED

Additional help for the telephone and telegraph bureau of the public service commission is to be asked of the commissioners as soon as they get together, it was announced today.

WOMAN GARDENER ARRIVES

NEW YORK—Mrs. Philip H. Martineau, landscape gardener, arrived on the Olympic Wednesday on her way to Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Martineau will lecture at Newport, R. I., and at Southampton, L. I.

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Fresh Attacks Reported

The mediators have decided that there is little more they can do until they get to Canada. They have sounded out Huerta and his representatives unofficially and have had frequent conferences with Secretary Bryan. They believe they are now in position to frame the initial proposals which are to form the framework for the hoped-for common agreement.

According to information made public here today by Raphael Zubaran, secretary of the interior in the Carranza cabinet, who says Carranza will be in Mexico City within a month, Saltillo, San Luis Potosi and Tampico in the northeast, and Mazatlan on the west coast, are all under attack by the Constitutionalists. In each case, Sr. Zubaran declares they will be in possession of Carranza's forces by the early part of next week at the latest. He denied reports that there are any serious differences of opinion between Carranza and his chief field officers, especially Villa.

Victories Are Reported

A message received from Carranza Wednesday said: "Gen. Pablo Gonzales informs me that on May 5 Gen. Carrera Torroa defeated 3000 Federals at Panasco, near San Luis Potosi, capturing General Arzamendi with all the officers of his staff, three military trains, 1800 prisoners and a great quantity of arms and ammunition. "General Obregon, operating on the west coast, informs me that he has captured Acaponeta, 100 miles below Mazatlan." (Continued on page four, column one)

CARRANZA ARMY,
PUSHING SOUTH,
AIDS U. S. PLAN

Reports of Continued Victories Held to Show That Northern Forces Before Long Will Force Elimination of General Huerta

DRAW NEAR CAPITAL

Attacks on Saltillo, San Luis Potosi, Tampico and Mazatlan Told by Agent, Who Denies Differences Between Chiefs

VERACRUZ ON GUARD

Nelson O'Shaughnessy Confers With Mr. Bryan—U. S. Considers Choice of Conference—Mediators Leave on May 14

WASHINGTON—Reports of almost continuous Constitutional success in northern Mexico today cleared the atmosphere materially so far as the United States is concerned. The President and his advisers believe that before the mediators begin their work at Niagara Falls, Ont., Carranza will hold the entire north. They are equally confident that so soon as this condition is brought about Huerta will eliminate himself or be eliminated by the men who in the past have supported him. If Huerta can be eliminated there is not an official here familiar with the entire Mexican situation who doubts that a common ground could be quickly found on which to bring together all the warring factions in Mexico.

Secretary Bryan has announced that the United States will name representatives to take part in the conference at Niagara Falls despite the position taken by the mediators in regard to Carranza. He, they believe, has given his last word in regard to his participation in the conference, if an armistice with Huerta is continued to be held as a necessary condition to that participation.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy Arrives

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former United States charge d'affaires in Mexico City, reached here this morning and went to the state department at 10:45 for a conference with Secretary of State Bryan. Mr. O'Shaughnessy declined to discuss Mexican affairs pending his report to the secretary of state. He will not see President Wilson today, but will probably confer with him tomorrow.

Meanwhile the administration is carefully considering its representation at the Niagara Falls conference. Fully a score of names have been proposed to the President, but until it is definitely settled whether there are to be one or three representatives a selection will not be made. At present it is considered almost certain that if Secretary of the Interior Lane can arrange the business of his office he will be chosen. He has been a strenuous advocate of quick action with Mexico, having insisted all along that Huerta was bluffing in every move and that he would get out in a hurry if his bluff were called.

It was stated by officials in touch with the President's plan that neither John Bassett Moore nor Hannis Taylor, former minister to Spain for the United States, would be selected. The President was said to have eliminated both despite strong pressure. It was considered almost certain that Secretary Lane would head the delegation, and the President is considering the names of Chief Justice White and Justices Hughes and Lamar of the supreme court.

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Austro-Italian Joint Enterprise Binds Two Countries

ALBANIA CALLED
PREVENTIVE OF
DISAGREEMENTS

Nations Said to Have Decided to Work Together Largely for Purpose of Frustrating Each Other's Ambition

GREECE IS AFFECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Although, as is generally the case in regard to such events, very little that is authoritative has been made known as to what was discussed and what, if anything was decided, at the Albania meeting between Count Berchtold and the Marquis di San Giuliano, still intelligent conjecture seldom had an easier task or the political prophet a wider field for the exercise of his questionable activities. The subject-matter of the discussion is known with sufficient accuracy and the attitude, which the diplomacy of the two countries will compel them to take, is not difficult to discern.

A broad view of the situation sees Italy, especially popular Italy, mindful of many grievances, still full of much umbrage, and Austria-Hungary, with so much to gain from a better understanding as to render it almost a necessity, eager to be friends.

Italy remembers the attitude of Austria-Hungary during the struggle with Turkey, the preemptory order from the Ballplatz which silenced the Duke of Abruzzi's guns off Prevesa, the attacks upon her in the clerical press of Vienna, and the failure of her ally to lend her even moral support in her struggle against a mutual hereditary foe.

Then coming nearer the present, she remembers, with no little bitterness, the now famous decrees of Count Hohenlohe and the vigorous action taken by the government at Vienna to stifle the growth of the Italian national spirit in Austria's "Italian lands."

Questions Freely Discussed

All these questions are freely written about in the Italian press today and talked about on the piazzas. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that Austria-Hungary should be all invitation and Italy all doubt as to how to receive the advances of her ally. "A sign of the solidarity of the triple alliance, and an event calculated to strengthen confidence in the maintenance of peace." Thus the Vienna press with almost complete unanimity.

The reply of the Messaggero is typical enough. It is not, the Great Rome journal declares, the time to let off "theoretical fireworks in praise of Italy's cordial relations with Austria." Italian feeling, it insists, has of late been too deeply wounded by the internal policy of the dual monarchy.

Yet official Italy sees just as clearly as official Austria-Hungary that the two countries are not in a position to quarrel. They have a joint enterprise

in Albania, which must, at all hazards be safeguarded, and a mutual interest, to keep the gateway of the Adriatic barred against Greece. In Albania, as it has been well put, in order to frustrate each other's ambition they have agreed to cooperate, and their cooperation, as long as it lasts, secures the second point of concern, the exclusion of Greece from the Adriatic. The question then of prime importance at Abbazia was, it can scarcely be doubted, the maintenance of this cooperation.

Conditions Raise Doubts

That the "joint enterprise" is in a perilous state is beyond question. Already the conditions in the country are such as to arouse the gravest doubt as to the ability of the government to secure even a semblance of order.

Epirus is in open revolt, massacres on both sides are general. Essad Pasha and his 20,000 "soldiers of fortune" are only being with the greatest difficulty restrained from marching south, and the determination of Prince William to put himself at the head of his troops and descend on his rebellious province is really as chimerical as it would be disastrous to any hopes of future unity if it could be carried into effect.

Count Berchtold and the Marquis di San Giuliano had indeed no easy problem to solve as they discussed the future of the youngest of the European states, at the little Austrian seaside resort.

From the first, the Monitor has maintained that the Epirote was in earnest, that there was just as much political insight in scoffing at the Sacred Legions as in scoffing at the Ulster volunteers, and just as little. The happenings of the last few weeks have more than proved the correctness of this view.

They have, moreover, proved another point, namely that the two powers most nearly concerned are debarred by their mutual distrust from intervening. The shadow of Schleswig Holstein hangs over Albania, and Austria, mindful of the catastrophe of 1866, is loath to risk even a chance of its repetition in 1914.

Ballplatz Is Disturbed

There can be little doubt that the nightmare at the Ballplatz for some time past has been the possibility that Italy might offer to the Serbs of the Balkans, whose feelings Austria-Hungary has so bitterly disregarded, just that encouragement which is all that is needed to bring about such an explosion as Austria-Hungary would find it hard indeed to deal with.

Vienna does not forget Garibaldi's Montenegrin followers, and the popular sympathy with the Balkan peoples in their struggle against the Turks, which everywhere in Italy was so much in evidence during the war. Austria-Hungary knows well enough that, in spite of the dragging of the high political idea, the tyranny of statecraft and the demoralizations of high finance, the thought of popular Italy is still the same as it was 50 years ago when she wrested her freedom from "the Austrian" on the fields of Solferino and Volturno.

Then again the Austro-Hungarian diplomatist has no doubt already asked himself the question which Italy may ask herself tomorrow, "How will it help

the Italian, and more, how will it help the Serb, the Czech and the Pole, and the many other nationalities which go to make up the dual monarchy, that the Epirote should be crushed, that the provisional government of M. Zographos should be swept away and that the Greek of Epirus, just escaped from 500 years of Turkish rule, should once again be placed under what amounts to a Muhammadan supremacy?"

Nationalism Displaced

Italian statesmen may have sunk the nationalism which won the freedom of their country in an imperialism which can win little save additional national burdens; they may dream dreams of Italy a great Mediterranean power, with a strong arm and a strong voice in the councils of Europe, but any one who has followed the history of Italy from the time that Garibaldi landed in Sicily, recognizes that this does not represent the national idea.

Vienna knows it well enough. It recognizes that an understanding with Greece, which might ultimately extend to Rumania and the other Balkan states, would be far more in accord with the teaching of Pellico, Mazzini, and Garibaldi, and it is by no means blind to the possibility of Italy "reverting to type."

So Count Berchtold hastened from Vienna and the Marquis di San Giuliano hastened from Rome, and in the little town of the northern shores of the "tideless sea" the two men settled matters of great moment to millions of people, who will never know the results of their deliberations, save in so far as they may be revealed by the happenings of the future. It is of such stuff that "high politics" are made.

AUSTRALIA WOOL
SHIPMENTS GROW

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australian wool shipments since the commencement of the present season to Feb. 28 last show an increase of 178,399 bales compared with the corresponding season of 1912-13. The great pastoral state of New South Wales sent 779,955 bales out of a total of 1,732,507. This marks an increase in New South Wales wool exports over last year, for the period mentioned, of 76,971 bales.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA ADDS
NEW STEAMSHIP TO ITS LINE

Japanese European Service Is Augmented by Acquisition of the Suwa Maru Built at Nagasaki Recently and Launched in Presence of Many Invited Guests

(Special to the Monitor)

NAGASAKI, Japan—The Suwa Maru, the very latest addition to the European line of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was launched at Nagasaki recently. About 300 invited guests were present, including the governor, the mayor, the United States consul-general and Mrs. Murphy, the British consul and the captains of

ANIMAL PROTECTION BILLS
ARE INDORSED BY BRITISH

(Copyright by Exclusive News)

Princess Lichnowsky with her favorite dog and cat

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The bill for the protection of dogs against the experiments of the vivisector, which passed its second reading in the House of Commons by such a large majority, as well as the efforts which are being made to restrict the export of worn-out horses from English ports to the continent, are signs of the strong feeling which exists in most parts of the civilized world in favor of the safeguarding of the welfare of animals.

The passing of prohibitory measures

in Parliament is the most effective means of dealing with conditions of cruelty in the lives of animals, but private efforts to the same end must not be underestimated, since it is often the agitation carried on by societies formed of private individuals which make such legislation possible.

Among the most ardent protectors of animals is the Princess Lichnowsky, the wife of the German ambassador in Great Britain. The Princess, in her own country, is the leader of the prevention of cruelty to animals movement, besides being the president of a great many societies whose aim is to encourage the kind treatment of animals.

PARSIFAL PROVES
GREAT SUCCESS AS
GIVEN AT BERLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The success of Parsifal at the royal opera is unprecedented. For two weeks recently it filled the bill exclusively and the run was then further extended. As soon as this extension was announced, there were 20,000 demands for tickets within a week, the majority of which naturally could not be met.

The Berlin opera will before long experience a great loss as Dr. Richard Strauss, who is at present in Munich conducting his "Elektra," has purchased a large piece of ground at Bodenhausen, a suburb of that city, where he intends to build a house for a permanent residence. Dr. Strauss is a native of Munich and has never, it is said, grown accustomed to Berlin. His conducting will be missed not only at the opera but more especially at the Royal opera symphony concerts.

SOUTH AFRICANS
PLAN IRRIGATION

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The Robeson district in the Cape province is reported to have agreed to the scheme worked out by the government, director of irrigation, by which, at a cost of £457,000, water will be taken out of the Breeds and Hex rivers and distributed to farmers through a new canal at a rate of 1/6s. per acre per annum. It is estimated that under water the yield per acre in this district should approximate 225.

NORWAY HAS RECORD CATCH

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Nor.—During the recent fishing season in Norway no fewer than 19,000,000 cod were caught off the coast of Romedal. This represents an income of 9,000,000 kroner, and constitutes a record for the cod fisheries.

ITALY IS HOPING
RAILWAY STRIKE
MAY BE AVERTED

Federation Said to Show Disposition to Take Reasonable Stand in Negotiations Between Men and the Government

MEETING IS ARRANGED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

FLORENCE, Italy—The outlook in Italy was somewhat brightened when the news came that the syndicate of railway men was going to confer with the government. This news came in the form of an "order of the day" given to the public by the syndicate on April 15.

This order stated that there had been unofficial overtures between the government and Luigi Lazzari, acting on behalf of the railway men, and that the government had allowed it to be understood that it was disposed to discuss further concessions, but had not defined what these might be.

The order further announced that in such negotiations the authorities would make no difference between the syndicate of railway men and the federation. These two organizations have not worked in harmony. The syndicate has taken a much more "intransigent" stand than the federation, and, whilst threatening to tie up all railway traffic, has complained of being alighted by the government.

It has been said that the crisis was precipitated by the syndicate in order to divert attention from maladministration within the order, but this is no more than rumor. At all events, the federation, it is understood, has taken a much more reasonable stand and openly, at least, has not threatened the public as has the syndicate.

The "order of the day" went on to say that in view of these facts, the central committee of the syndicate was going into conference with Ciuffelli, minister of public works, on April 16, and that the committee hoped that the concessions hinted at by the government might be such as to justify it in opposing any further agitation. What the results of this conference were is not known at the moment of writing. For the time being, at any rate, the public has gained a breathing space and the public needs it badly.

The laboring man and his professional champion, who both defer the interests of the community to their corporate aims, may have deemed it good tactics to provoke this agitation at such a time. There are, however, millions of laboring men in Italy who have nothing to do with the railways, and for these a railway strike, with perhaps a sympathetic manifestation on the part of the postal employees, would be a calamity, even though it lasted but a few days.

RUSSIAN ACTION
ON ATHLETICS IS
CRITICISM TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Commenting on the recent decision of the Russian government to create a special department of state to deal with athletics, the Anglo-Russian declares that, just as the state monopoly of the liquor traffic was introduced into Russia, officially under the pretext of promoting temperance, so this new department, consisting of representatives of all the ministries sitting along with representatives of various sport organizations, is officially declared to have for its object the moral and physical welfare of the people.

As a matter of fact, the Anglo-Russian continues, absolutely all societies and organizations in Russia, no matter what their object, are under strict government control, must be duly legalized and must present to the authorities a copy of their annual report.

The creation of the new special department only shows that the government feels the necessity of still further and more severe control of all athletic societies, with the object of purifying them from all political tendencies. Henceforward, the Anglo-Russian declares, progressive elements will have still less chance of forming athletic organizations, as the police will be more careful in issuing certificates of political trustworthiness to the aspiring athletes.

GERMAN CITY TO
AID BUILDERS IN
PROVIDING HOUSES

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The housing question is becoming so serious in Dortmund that the corporation has decided to aid private building enterprise by guaranteeing second mortgages up to 75 per cent of the house value in addition to the 80 per cent allowed by savings banks and trustees.

This guaranty is at present only an experiment, and is limited to 1,000,000 marks. When this limit is reached the mortgages will total 3,000,000 marks on property valued at 4,000,000 marks, which will provide accommodation for between 3500 and 4000 people. Only new buildings in Dortmund itself will benefit by this scheme.

The value of the houses for single families is limited to 10,000 marks, for two families to 16,000 marks, whilst tenant houses must not cost more than 50,000 marks. If, during the current year a mortgagee has to buy the house at a compulsory sale he will be relieved from payment of the taxes and dues on the sale should these constitute a difficulty to the mortgagee.

DAMASCUS HAS
NEW ELECTION

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria—Through the influence of the Greek patriarch of Damascus that city has now five members of Parliament, instead of four. At the recent elections in Damascus, however, the candidate put forward by the Greek patriarch to contest the fifth seat, though supported by all the clergy, was defeated by a Protestant named Pharis Khouri.

The new member, who is an able and very popular man, was at one time a dragoman at the British consulate, then agent for the Gresham Life Assurance Society, and is now a lawyer, a profession which can be adopted in Syria without the necessity of passing examinations.

Cracker Chat

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Old Homestead," 8. CASTLE—"Deep Purple," 2:10, 8:10. COLONIAL—"Misleading Lady," 8:15. HOLLES—"The Reformers," 8:10. KEITH—"Vandeville," daily, 2, 7:45. MAJESTIC—"Winners," 8:10. PARK—"Young Widows," 8:15. PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:00. TREMONT—"David Warfield," 8:15. WILBURN—"Miss Doris Keane," 8:15.

Other Entertainments

Boston City Club—Vandeville show for members, 8. Julian Hall—Emerson College seniors in "Romeo and Juliet," 8:20. Tremont Temple—"Quo Vadis," 8:15, 8:45, daily. Cort Theater—Mexican motion pictures, 2, 8, daily.

NEW YORK

COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter," 8:15. COMEDY—"Kitty Mackay," 8:20. GAITY—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:20. LIBERTY—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:20. HIPPODROME—"Flamingo," 8:15, 8:15 daily. LITTLE—"Grace Gerson," 8:15. MADISON SQ. GARDENS—"101 Ranch," 8:15. MANHATTAN—"Omar the Tentmaker," 8:15. NEW AMSTERDAM—"Bart," 8:20. PLAYHOUSE—"Things That Count," 8:20. THIRTY-NINTH—"Too Many Cooks," 8:20.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Jerry," 8:15. FINE ARTS—"Change," 8:15. GRAND—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," 8:15. HENRIOT—"Elle Ferguson," 8:15. OLYMPIC—"Bird of Paradise," 8:15. POWERS—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.

IRISH ROYAL HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETY HOLDS SPRING SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland, now in its eighty-eighth year, has lately held its spring show at Ballsbridge, Dublin, and a brilliant display it was, with an increase of 107 exhibits since last spring.

Only amateurs can compete for the prizes, though awards of merit are given to fine trade exhibits. The attendance at the show was not so great as when this event is combined with the cattle show, as is usually the case, the latter having this year been postponed owing to the cattle embargo.

The daffodil classes were, of course, most in evidence and numbered many 1914 novelties of great beauty; some of those in the Lissadell collection were priced at from £10 to £25 per bulb. There was an increase of so-called "whites" since last year, but there is still room for a true paper-white daffodil.

One pale cream specimen was very striking, the outer three large petals being placed as a triangle with an inner row of three smaller petals in the spaces; the trumpet is large and long, of a deep cream and well turned over at the edges. Mr. Beamish has refused £100 for the

five bulbs he possesses of this beautiful novelty.

In the calcareous class a pot of enormous lemon flowers pleased the eye, among many good lawn and tiger-spotted sample. The pot roses were very fine, while of the cut rose blooms, perhaps the best were the "Carl Druschki," "The Lyon Rose," "Marchal Neji," and "Mrs. Mawley," though there seemed to be a lack of variety in the types displayed.

There were many interesting specimens of rare alpine and orchids, chiefly secured by the exhibitors' own hands from South America and Japanese forests. These included the Alpine Ochsenmaus, a Chinese shrub, and a herbaceous hardy plant (dianthus coccineus) of the saxifrage species, with pendulous violet-blue flowers brought from some densely shaded spots, also in China.

Another flower noticed was the real old Irish ariocaulis; this flower is heliopsis-mauve with lighter edge, and resembles a primula flaberrata in shape; also the old velvety all crimson Irish double primrose, which the botanist Hooker named "Pompador." This plant is very rare indeed. A plant of orchid sproutis grandiflora from the Para river in South America made a cheerful spot of russet-scarlet.

Expense Reduction Urged as French Financial Reform

EXPERT POINTS AT OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE MONEY

Figures of Possible Taxes Declared to Have Attained Maximum and Income Assessment Is Described as Last Straw

COMPARISONS MADE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—Interest in the electoral campaign is centered almost entirely around the question of financial reform and the whole of the country is not a little worked up over the question of what means are to be employed to meet the enormously increasing annual expenditure which has now become a national peril.

Political passions and party maneuvers have run to such a height that one side of the question only seems to be looked at. Immense numbers are assigned for the present deficiency and are more or less made to fit the special influence that each individual candidate finds it convenient to use.

The most frequently urged cause is that of military expenditure, but while this is undoubtedly serious it alone cannot be held responsible for the deficit, an observation which applies equally to the other causes assigned.

Strange as it may seem one hears practically no proposal during the whole electoral campaign of reducing the national expenditure except with regard to the army. That alone would not solve the problem and is used rather as a party cry than as a direct financial remedy.

Expense Reduction Urged

It is certainly, however, in the reduction of expenditure that the greatest financial reform can be accomplished in France, and if party politics can be waived a rational plan may be put into operation which will afford some permanent relief and legitimately solve the present financial trouble.

Considerable light is thrown upon the financial situation in France by R. G. Levy, a very eminent authority on political economy and a member of the institute. In his criticism which is being widely brought before the notice of the electors the following figures are quoted to show the continued annual increase of the budget estimates: 1910, \$4,185,000,000; 1911, \$4,386,000,000; 1912, \$4,497,000,000; 1913, \$4,738,000,000; 1914, \$5,273,000,000.

As to whether this continued increase is legitimate R. G. Levy says unquestionably that it is not. He adds that the new military law voted in 1914 merely demanded \$3,000,000,000 in excess of that of 1913. The social laws, aid to workmen and so on have in five years cost \$1,000,000,000 in spite of the fact that the actual sum payable for pensions was less than that provided for.

Budget Increase Ridiculed

With such figures, which are the items generally quoted as responsible for the increasing expenditure in France, it is ridiculous, he says, to suppose that the budget has increased legitimately during five years by \$1,200,000,000. It is in other directions than these that the increase must be looked for, and the real difficulty, he says, lies with the legislators themselves.

The necessary creation of new laws requiring fonctionnaires to carry them out is carried to such lengths in France as to amount to a gross abuse resolving itself into a system of parliamentary patronage that pervades the country from top to bottom. All this must be stopped, for the state is being gradually consumed by its fonctionnaires and the vitality of its glorious resources sapped.

In France today out of every 20 Frenchmen one is a fonctionnaire, and if one eliminates the children and the aged people the proportion becomes one in 10. In a word, France maintains 1,000,000 fonctionnaires. If once a start is made to reduce this reckless and useless expenditure it will be found that other expenditure equally useless and reckless can also be got rid of.

R. G. Levy proceeds to say that Parliament not only inserts millions of new expenditure in the budget but it suppresses

BETTER TEXT-BOOKS URGED FOR SCHOOLS OF BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium—The "Musée du Livre" has recently addressed an open letter to the members of the board of aldermen supervising public instruction in the different cities of Belgium, commenting on the unsatisfactory character of the school books now used, and the books given as prizes, as regards their material aspect, the quality of the printing, their illustrations, and so on.

The letter states that those countries which can at the present time be considered as models of culture and practical initiative, such as Germany, England and the United States have fully realized the important role played by books in the molding of intellectual character and the diffusion of practical knowledge, so that efforts have been made to issue books in the most attractive possible forms whether destined for libraries or schools.

These countries have appreciated the

certain receipts for the purpose of flatter certain classes of electors and to favor certain departments, all to the detriment of the general budget; in fact, another form of parliamentary favoritism only to the partisans of the system.

Heaviest Taxed Nation

By infringing in this way the elementary rules of finance, they have arrived at making France the most heavily indebted and heavily taxed nation in the world. The national debt has risen to \$30,000,000,000, \$35,000,000,000 if one takes into consideration the floating debt and the civil and military pensions, and it is startling to realize that the public needs of the country swallow up no less than 20 per cent of the Frenchman's revenue.

The deficit in the budget which increases from year to year should surely cause the members of Parliament to exercise common business sense and moderation, but in dealing with the national expenditure these questions appear to be ignored. The budget, for instance, is never voted up to time, the end of the year comes and the estimates for the following year are not prepared.

They therefore fall back, M. Levy says, into the demoralizing system of voting provisional amounts. For instance they decide on Dec. 31 that in January there will be collected \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and this sum is appropriated without any previous definite plan having been decided upon. If such method were followed by any business house it would quickly become bankrupt.

It is well known that the Frenchman has always been pliable and goodnatured almost without limit, but there comes a time when one can squeeze him no more for there is nothing left. The figures of the possible taxes have, M. Levy says, attained their maximum. To increase them seems impossible and yet a great deal of money is wanted to satisfy the budget deficiency.

To fill up this abyss it is proposed to impose a tax on income, but this, in M. Levy's opinion, would be the last straw for the country the burden of which can only be lifted by wholesale reduction of expenditure.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY PRAISED FOR ITS BATTLE PRACTISE

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Rear-Admiral Sir George Patey, commander-in-chief of the Australian fleet, recently presented his official report with reference to the first six months' work of the fleet.

The commander-in-chief was very pleased with the results of the battle practise in Storm bay which was carried out under the same rules and plans as those used for sister ships of the royal navy. The Australia's results were particularly good, he says, and the Commonwealth has every reason to be proud of her first flagship.

The excellence of the Australia's first battle practise was all the more creditable, he points out, as the guns' crews had only a very short time in which to work up. The fore turret of the Australia, it is mentioned, fired eight rounds in 12 minutes 47 seconds and scored eight hits, a very creditable performance.

GLASGOW ALLEY CONCERTS SOON TO BE RESUMED

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—In the beginning of May, those responsible for the series of court and alley concerts which have been held in the slums of the city for 15 summers, will again begin their work of brightening the lives of the less favored members of the community with music and songs.

At the first and the last of the concerts, held last summer in Greenhead court, Bridgeton, 4000 persons were present, and there is no doubt that the concerts were, enthusiastically appreciated and enjoyed.

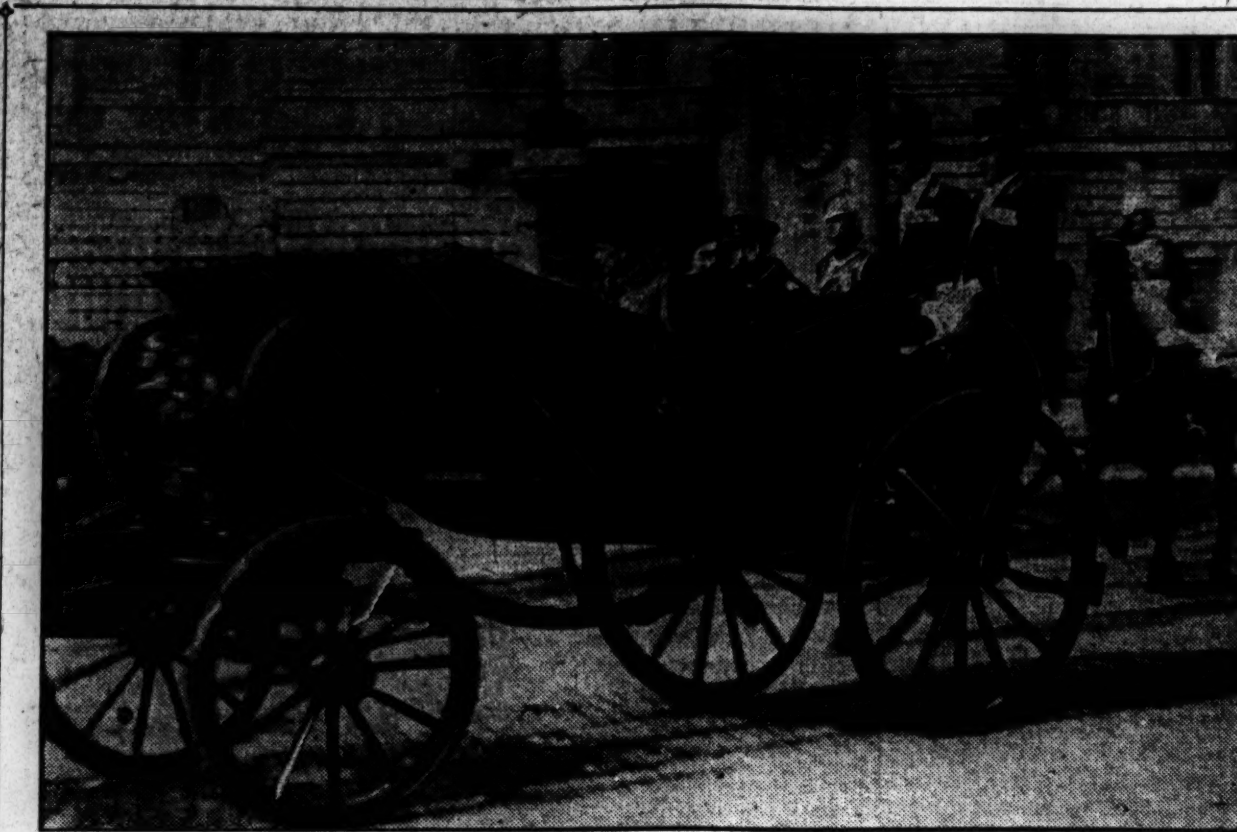
While the idea of the promoters is simply to provide an hour or so of innocent amusement to those who live among depressing surroundings, yet it must be seen that the movement is related to the quickening of the public conscience on the subject of the housing of the poor.

BETTER TEXT-BOOKS URGED FOR SCHOOLS OF BELGIUM

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These countries have appreciated the



Departure of British King and Queen from Buckingham palace on their visit to France

FLORAL DISPLAY MARKS LEAVING OF KING GEORGE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The King and Queen made their start from Buckingham Palace for their journey to France at an early hour. Escorted by a detachment of Household Cavalry, they drove through the streets brightly with sunshine to Victoria station.

Many of the windows in the houses along the route were flying flags and bunting. In the station decorations the note of spring had been maintained, from the pear blossom, which entirely transformed the usual gaunt aspect of the waiting room, to the narcissi and daffodils which filled the royal carriages on the "South Eastern Royal."

Accompanied by Sir Edward Grey, Their Majesties entered their saloon punctually at 8:42, and the train immediately left for Dover.

NEW LORD JUSTICE OF APPEAL NAMED IN BRITISH COURTS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The appointment of Mr. Justice Pickford to be a lord justice of appeal in succession to the Right Hon. Sir Roland Vaughan Williams is announced.

Mr. Justice Pickford graduated at Exeter College, Oxford. Called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1874 he went to the northern circuit and acquired a knowledge of mercantile law which led to his elevation to the bench. From 1901 to 1904 he was recorder of Oldham, and recorder of Liverpool from 1904 to 1907, when he was appointed judge of the high court.

Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, whose resignation has been impending for some time, was appointed a privy councillor while still a puisne judge. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, he graduated in honors in 1880 and was called to the bar in 1884. He took silk in 1889 and in less than a year was made a judge of the Queen's Bench division. In 1897 he was appointed lord justice of the court of appeal and subsequently held the office of chairman of the royal commission of inquiry into the Church of Wales.

GREECE CONTRADICTS STORIES OF ENCOURAGING THE EPIROTES

Hellenic Government Declares Steps Taken in Regard to Rising Much More Severe Than Entailed by Promises Made by M. Venezelos to Powers

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—The Greek minister in London, M. J. Gennadius, has forwarded to the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, a statement just received from his government, regarding the position in Epirus, and the attitude of the Greek authorities in regard to the rising at present in progress in that district.

"I am instructed by my government," M. Gennadius writes, "to give a formal and unqualified contradiction to the statement that the Hellenic government has in any way encouraged or assisted the revolutionary movement in Epirus. It has already been stated officially in the British Parliament that the Greek government has carried out loyally the promise made by His Excellency M. Venezelos to the powers, and this fact is admitted, and frankly recognized by the diplomatic representatives of the powers in Athens.

Severe Steps Taken
"Moreover," M. Gennadius continues, "the Greek government have taken steps in respect to the Epirote rising much more severe than those promises entailed. As a consequence of these exceptional, and in some instances unprecedented measures, the relations between the Greek government and M. Zographos have been strained to breaking point, to

GRAND OPERA DEVELOPMENT CALLED OBJECT OF PARIS PLAN

Anglo-American Season at Champs Elysees Theater Described as Having Purpose of Bringing Out New and Deserving Works of Young Composers

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The much talked of Anglo-American season of grand opera at the Champs Elysees theater is by no means an ordinary operatic venture, but a scheme largely for the purpose of adequately trying new works suitable for the various operatic houses within the international combine.

The general director is Henry Russell, director of the Boston opera house, and closely associated with the Metropolitan opera house at New York, the Chicago and Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. In conjunction with him is H. V. Higgins, general manager of the Royal opera house at Covent Garden, and also a member of the advisory committee of the Boston opera house. Both of them represent such far-reaching financial and artistic interests as could alone make this combine possible.

Object Not Money Making

Henry Russell himself claims that the object of the season is not money making, and while it is hoped to refund the actual cost without resorting to any private guarantee fund the main idea is to develop and extend artistic interest and importance.

In Paris the masterpieces of Wagner, Mozart, Gluck, and Verdi have rarely been heard in the original text, and the French public will have the opportunity of judging how much "Die Meistersinger," "Parsifal," and "Tristan and Isolde" lose through translation.

In spite of the international nature of the enterprise, one of its main objects is to encourage French musical art. Most French musicians are in agreement that the best if not the only manner of doing this is to produce those new works which are the most significant of the epoch, and Henry Russell's plan is to examine and produce according to merit a number of French works and especially those of

young composers in preference to those of the traditional repertoire.

According to the success such operas obtain, before probably the most critical audiences in the world, they will be drafted into the English and American programs in the various opera houses of the combine. Great possibilities will thus be opened, not only for accepted young composers, but also for amateur musicians all over the world.

The scheme might seem at first sight to be directly in competition with the Paris opera and the Opera Comique, but Mr. Russell is firmly persuaded that when its intention and methods are known neither of these institutions will look upon it as a rival, but rather as a collaborator, capable of securing for the Paris houses the services of those great artists who have accepted the exceptionally advantageous offer of the wealthy international combine.

NEW MINISTERS ANNOUNCED FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE

Retiring Statthalter Count Wedel and Countess Wedel Receiving Marks of Appreciation

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Telegrams from Corfu, which have formed the subject of a Monitor cable despatch, announce the appointment of Herr von Dallwitz, Prussian minister of the interior, to succeed Count Wedel to the statthaltership of Alsace-Lorraine.

The appointment of Herr von Lobell to the ministry of the interior is also announced. Liberal opinion does not view very favorably the choice of the new statthalter. Herr von Dallwitz is known as a man of very rigid conservative principles and as an upholder of the system of police supervision and control. There is, however, no reason for supposing that he will adopt an uncompromising attitude toward the Reichsland; the return of the ninety-ninth regiment to Zabern at this juncture, at the request of the local authorities, rather points to a conciliatory attitude on his part.

The appointment of Herr von Lobell to the ministry of the interior creates a good deal of interest in Berlin, for Herr von Lobell was the active cooperator of Prince Bulow in the formation of that statesman's liberal conservative bloc, and he also had a hand in the dissolution of the Reichstag in 1906.

The retiring statthalter, Count Wedel, as well as the Countess Wedel, are receiving marks of the appreciation with which the population of Alsace-Lorraine regard the straightforward and sympathetic attitude maintained by the Count in all his dealings with the Reichsland.

JAPANESE SAID TO THRIVE IN MEXICO

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—From various sources of information it is gathered that the Japanese residents in the south of Mexico are respected by the Mexicans and the rebellion has interfered little with their business. They are in good spirits and are making steady progress towards establishing themselves in the country.

The success attained by the Japanese in Esquintla is especially noteworthy. The cordial reception accorded by President Huerta to the captain and officers of the armored cruiser Lumo, and the welcome given by the Japanese to Mr. De la Barra, Mexican envoy to Japan, have, it is stated, made a favorable impression upon the Mexicans.

TRAINING WORK FOR TEACHERS IN BRITAIN IS TOLD

Board of Education Describes Growth From Sixteen Colleges in 1850 to Eighty-seven With 13,093 Students in 1913

FACILITIES IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report of the board of education for 1912-13 was published recently. It includes a general historical account of the steps taken during the past century to train teachers for the elementary schools, and deals fully with the changes made during the last two years in the regulations of the board governing such training.

The history of the training of teachers began in 1805 when Joseph Lancaster raised £400 to establish the first normal school in the Borough road, London, S. E. In July of that year eight lads and several men were in course of training there as schoolmasters. In 1835 the government took the matter up and granted £10,000 for the erection of training colleges and other sums were voted in subsequent years.

The elementary education act of 1870 laid the foundation of a national system of education but until 1890 the methods of training teachers underwent no essential change. Between 1890 and 1903 the rise of the newer universities profoundly influenced the system, which was further affected after 1903 by the institution of local education authorities under the education act of 1902.

System in Seventies Described

That the life of a student in the past was certainly spartan is proved by the accounts of the system, as it was in the 70s, published in the report. A student of a provincial college for men in 1876 states that the life there was one round of chapel, lectures and studies. The food was inferior, badly cooked, and badly served and there were other disadvantages.

Once a week, a student in a women's provincial college relates, the students repaired to the laundry, where they scrubbed huckaback towels for an hour. This exercise was described as "practical instruction in domestic economy." Disciplinary rules according to the report were many and irksome; the hours of work long. Nowadays college buildings vary in merit; but even the worst have common rooms and libraries and as a rule students enjoy reasonable comfort and leisure.

As to facilities for training it appears that in 1880 there were 16 colleges with 991 students; in 1913 there were 87 colleges with 13,093 students, while the annual output of students has grown from 1615 in 1900 to 5650. Before 1889 the colleges were all residential and nearly always denominational.

Many Colleges Have Grants

In 1913 the colleges in receipt of grants from the state numbered 86, of which 20 were governed by universities or university colleges, 20 by local education authorities and 46 by private bodies.

Forty-seven of these colleges were entirely undenominational and by a regulation made in 1908 half the places in each of the other colleges had to be left open for students not belonging to the denomination of the college. The number of places available for candidates irrespective of their religious faith was 500 in 1880, and is now 10,657. In 1880 there were 170 day students in all colleges, residential and non-residential, while the number at the present time is 3850 and there are about 2250 students who live in boarding houses or hostels.

While the training has improved the supply has fallen off very seriously. In the main elementary school teachers are drawn from the pupil teachers and bursars and these have declined from a total of 10,340 in 1907-8, of whom 2729 were boys and 7611 were girls, to 4488 in 1913-14, of whom 849 were boys and 3637 were girls. The board are adopting various measures in order to remedy the deficiency.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE EGYPTIAN UNIVERSITY START

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—The foundation stone of the new buildings of the Egyptian University was laid recently by the Khedive.

In the course of his speech the Khedive said that it had been with great pleasure that he had seen the opening of the Egyptian University some years before. He hoped it would one day vie with the greatest institutions of Europe, and it was with a still more pleasurable feeling that he participated in another step forward in the career of the university, in laying the foundation stone of the new buildings.

The funds for the erection of the new buildings have been supplied by Princess Fatma Hanem, and at the conclusion of the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, Rushdy Pasha, the president of the university accompanied by the professors and students proceeded to the Princess Fatma Hanem's palace to express their thanks for her generosity.

AUTOMOBILE IS TO PLAY PART IN BELGIAN CONGO

Authority on Affairs of African Colony Says Motor Is to Be Used in Development

(Special to the Monitor)

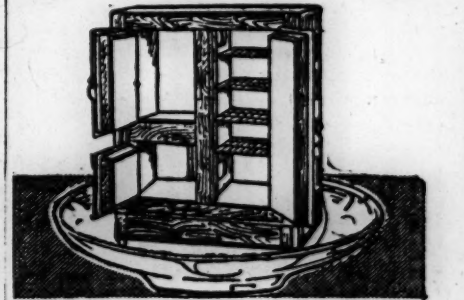
GHENT, Belgium—It is stated by a well-known authority on Congo affairs that the automobile is to play an important role in connection with the railways in the future development of Belgium's African colony, especially in connection with the exploitation of agricultural resources.

In fact, in certain distant and isolated regions, such motors as the Diesel heavy oil engines will prove invaluable, and already petroleum reservoirs are being erected at Mombasa and Mossamedes, while a tank steamer recently delivered its cargo to Matadi by means of a newly constructed pipe line.

It is reported that Germany also has in view the organization of an African technical college on lines similar to the Deutschen Ingenieur Schulen fur Chinesen in order to instruct natives in the construction and operation of what are termed colonial motors, traction vehicles and motor plows.

This activity displayed by the Germans in introducing modern mechanical appliances in the exploitation of African resources is welcomed by the Belgians, with whom they are competing, as it will undoubtedly offer an added incentive to Belgian industrial activity in the development of its vast colonial enterprises.

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Superb Porcelain Lined—the delight of every woman's heart—the pride of every housekeeper. Here's that famous Refrigerator with the seamless, scratchless, dish-like lining, the genuine

Leonard Cleanable

Don't confuse this wonderful lining with paint or enamel. I will mail you—free—a sample of Leonard Porcelain that will quickly show you the difference. You can't scratch it even with a knife. It's everlasting—easily kept beautifully sweet and clean. You'll never be satisfied with anything else. Can be arranged for outside icing and water cooler. Style shown is No. 4, in polished oak case. Size 35x21x45\$35.00

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\$15 up—Freight Paid

To Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. I take the risk; send for catalog today. Money returned if you are not perfectly satisfied. Ask for sample of porcelain and I'll mail my booklet "Care of Refrigerators." Every woman should have a copy of this valuable book.

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

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Don't let them use cheap, acid-filled shoe dressings, which dry, crack and ruin the leather in no time. Even if you have to tend to this yourself, see that your shoes never receive an occasional application of "The World's Best."

LUTETIAN CREAM
For Sun Shoes
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For Black Shoes
Made by E. Brown & Son, Ltd., the famous dressings keep the leather soft and pliable, thereby preserving its life; they maintain a rich, soft lustre, not the pebbled, shiny "polish" favored by the better class in London for over 90 years, and now at all good shoe and department stores in this country. We will be glad to send you the name of a dealer in your city.

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Franklin Mills Flour

Entire Wheat. Most wholesome flour made. Order of your grocer and enjoy the good things it makes. Write for the book and recipe for Raisin Bread free. Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston

DOES \$40 A WEEK INTEREST YOU? Sell the nationally advertised Dunlop Sweeper. Paul Quarnberg of St. Dakota made \$71.00 in 5 1/2 days. No reason why you can't do the same. Write for literature, and let us tell you just how to get out of these overcast days. Dunlop Sweeper Co., 640 E. State St., Chicago.

HOME BILLYARD TABLES. Book Free. Factory Prices and Easy Terms. Write for Free Book. "Billiards: The Home Game." The Brunswick-Balke-Clutter Co., Dept. 2, 111 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Carranza Forces Are Pushing South

(Continued from page one)

satian, the whole federal garrison having surrendered, composed of more than 1700 men.

"We captured 2000 rifles, three field pieces, several machine guns and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

"General Obregon completed the stage of Mazatlan, the gunboat Morelos having grounded at Island Piedra and has been put out of commission by our artillery.

"The forces of General Gonzales overtook the column which fled from Monterrey to Saltillo, capturing six field guns and much artillery and rifle ammunition."

Lines Advancing South

The significance of these Constitutional successes lies in the fact that San Luis Potosi is far south of Saltillo, and only 300 miles from Tampico on the west and Mexico City on the south. Carranza's report of the desperate condition of the federalists at Mazatlan was coincident with reports from Rear-Admiral Howard, who stated that a land and sea engagement was carried on there throughout Tuesday, the Constitutionalists firing rifles and field guns from Piedra island while the Federal gunboat Morelos was supported by the Federal shore batteries.

Renewed appeals have been received by the state department from the oil companies doing business in the Tampico field asking for protection of their property. Secretary Bryan, as a result, has communicated with Carranza again urging the necessity of conducting no offensive operations in the vicinity of the oil wells and proposing that the storage tanks be protected as much as possible. Admiral Mayo, through Admiral Badger, reported information transmitted to him of a plan of the Constitutionalists to destroy the storage tanks in an effort to force the Federal gunboats to steam from the river, and Secretary Bryan has called the attention of the Constitutionalists to the fact that such action is prohibited by the rules of civilized warfare.

Funston to Extend Lines

Aside from the notable Constitutional successes, the chief new military development is the authorization to General Funston to extend his lines at Veracruz as might be required for defensive purposes, without undertaking any aggressive operations. A report also came from General Funston that he could secure no definite information as to active movements by the Federalists under General Maas but he construed what they were doing as being merely defensive. No further reinforcements have been ordered to Veracruz, nor has there been any sign of General Wood moving to the front to assume command.

The naval situation is shown in reports from Rear-Admiral Badger as to the Atlantic coast points, and from Rear-Admiral Howard as to conditions on the Pacific side. Admiral Badger states that sharp fighting has occurred between Mexican Federalists and Constitutionalists midway between Veracruz and Tampico.

Mediators Leave May 14

The mediators are completing their plans for beginning the conference at Niagara Falls. The mediators, with their secretaries, stenographers and others, will make a party of about 15. They will leave here on the fourteenth to prepare for the opening conference on the following Monday. The Huerta delegates are expected to arrive by way of Montreal.

The mediators have definitely announced that they will proceed with their work without regard to the course of Carranza. They have made no further overtures to him, and if he comes into the conference it will be voluntary on his part.

In other quarters, however, pressure is being applied to Carranza to bring him into the conference. It is believed to be the desire of the United States that he should participate, in order that the entire Mexican trouble may be brought within any settlement secured.

Postal Privilege Ordered

It is announced that American soldiers, sailors and marines, whether in the United States or not, may send their letters without the prepayment of postage to any place in the domestic mail service by marking them "soldier's letter," "sailor's letter" or "marine's letter," and having them indorsed by their commanding officer, under an order issued by Postmaster-General Burleson. Only a single rate of postage will be charged, and this will be collected when the letter is delivered.

Under arrest, the Smith family of 10 is held at Tonala, according to state department advice today. The family, part of a group of refugees from Saltillo, was jailed after a mob had attacked their home. The other refugees, the Guatemala consul reported, arrived safely.

The whereabouts of Consul Silliman of Saltillo remain unknown.

Consular Agent Montague reopened the agency at Cananea today. The mines there are resuming and some Americans are returning.

Admiral Howard Reports

An aeroplane belonging to the Constitutionalists dropped two bombs into the city of Mazatlan, killing three persons and injuring eight, according to despatches received today at the navy department from Rear-Admiral Howard. Admiral Howard and the German commander in those waters have addressed a joint letter to the Constitutionalists general in that locality, protesting against the hostile action. They informed him of the occurrence and requested that a neutral zone for non-combatants be established.

"The delicate situation was well

handled by the Raleigh and later by the Maryland," Admiral Howard reported. "Assistance was rendered by Consul Edwards and the German consul. Splendid work was done by Captain Minister, R. N. R., of the Ceteriana, who brought refugees from San Blas to Mazatlan and kept them all aboard his ship."

The Ceteriana has arrived at Mazatlan with 99 refugees from Manzanillo. Consul Edwards from Acapulco is now aboard the California. The refugees will continue on board the Ceteriana to San Francisco.

The admiral reports that fighting still continues between Constitutionalists and Federalists at Mazatlan and that Acapulco has been surrendered by the Federalists. Manzanillo is reported quiet; all refugees have left that place.

WOMEN OFFICERS AID IN ENFORCING BORDER EMBARGO

EL PASO, Tex.—Military officers and customs inspectors enforcing the embargo on arms and ammunition along the border have been compelled to install women inspectors at all crossings near here, to check the trickle of cartridges across the line.

The close-drawn shawls of the female adherents of Villa and Carranza, it is said, have covered many cartridges. All women crossing the international bridges into Mexico now are searched.

Despatches from Saltillo received today by way of Torreon said Gen. Pablo Gonzales, with a large Constitutional force, is approaching Saltillo from the east. General Villa is moving on Saltillo from the west by way of Parras, and the forces of General Herrera and Gen. Aguirre Benavides are in a position to cut off retreat from Saltillo to the south.

TRANSPORTS WAIT WORD; MORE U. S. SHIPS TO TAMPICO

GALVESTON, Tex.—The United States naval forces now lying in the outer harbor of Tampico will be augmented by the torpedo boat destroyers Henley and Harrington, which sailed for that port Wednesday.

The government pier is filled with supplies. The quartermaster's department has thrown a guard around the pier and no one is permitted to approach it or the four army transports anchored alongside.

FUNSTON EXTENDS VERACRUZ LINES; FOOD RUNS SHORT

VERACRUZ—General Funston is extending his lines, but he believes the operations of the Federal forces between Veracruz and Mexico City are defensive only. Many Mexicans are arriving here from the capital, where normal conditions are reported. Already the food supply here is running short daily.

Seventeen women have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment each on the charge of concealing arms in their dwellings.

The fleet has received 3000 khaki uniforms for the bluejackets in case they should be called upon for service ashore. The organization of the sailors has now been completed and if ordered to land they will be formed into three regiments.

The men of the fleet will soon resume small arms practice. Admiral Badger has decided to send the vessels to sea one at a time for this purpose.

Mexicans and Europeans from the capital say the entire government is showing signs of increasing inefficiency, and the long-expected crumbling of the power of Huerta is believed to be close at hand.

REFUGEES FROM WEST COAST SAY F E W MOLESTED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—With 110 men, 45 women and 35 children, nearly all Americans, the steamer Manzanillo has arrived at San Diego from Guaymas. The Americans were gathered from along the coast between Guaymas and Mazatlan. The refugees said few Americans had been molested, although all deemed it necessary to leave the country.

DR. RYAN ON WAY TO COAST ABOARD REFUGEE TRAIN

MEXICO CITY—Under the protection of the Brazilian flag, a refugee train of three sections today left for Puerto Mexico. It carried Dr. Ryan and between 500 and 600 Americans. Dr. Ryan, who was arrested at Zacatecas and later brought to Mexico City and held in custody, was released one hour before the train departed. He and his fellow refugees were accompanied by the Brazilian consul on their trip today. At Puerto Mexico they will board ships for the United States.

Huerta today ordered the restoration to Americans of all property confiscated by Mexican officials. On many ranches in southern states great herds of cattle which had been seized by state officials are being returned.

BOSTON FRIEND GIVES HIS VIEW OF THE REAL JOHN LIND

Frank L. Randall Tells Why He Believes President's Mexican Agent Well Qualified for That Position—Accomplishments as a Linguist and University Head

John Lind, who has gained considerable notice by his marked alliance while acting as special envoy for President Wilson in Mexico, can speak fluently half a dozen or more languages, according to a Boston friend of his. As congressman, Governor and university president Mr. Lind is held by this friend to have been unusually qualified for the position he filled in Mexico.

Frank L. Randall, chairman of the state prison commission, was a boyhood companion and a former law partner with Mr. Lind, who was urged by a reporter to give to the readers of the Monitor a sketch of the real John Lind. His description is widely at variance with any preconceived idea of him as a man stern, silent, and slow of thought or action.

"I am glad to correct the wrong impression that must have been given the public by some of the eastern newspapers which have shown little knowledge of the real President's envoy to Mexico," said Mr. Randall. "Paragraphs and cartoonists have often found material for their jests in the fact that Mr. Lind has preserved a very discreet and fitting silence on Mexican affairs since being asked to serve the President and in the fact that he is a Swedish-American sent on a mission into a country where Spanish is spoken."

Mr. Lind Is a Linguist

"I am told that Secretary Tumulty recently made the remark that when the time came for the public to read the Lind reports on the Mexican situation they would be surprised by the mastery English and comprehension of the situation displayed therein. I have little doubt of that, for Mr. Lind not only has a splendid grasp of his adopted tongue, but he is as well an excellent linguist, speaking half a dozen or more languages fluently."

"His first home was in Sweden. He came to this country when he was 13, and settled in a community inhabited by his fellow Scandinavians and by Germans. This gave him the opportunity to become familiar with three or four languages, an opportunity you may be sure he took advantage of. Although most of the people about Red Wing, Minn., where he first lived, took up farming, young Lind became more interested in his studies and became a school master. Later he took up law, and when he had moved to New Ulm, he engaged in law practice. He is said to have been the only lawyer in that section of the country that could draw up a German power of attorney, without a form book, that would be accepted by the German consulate."

His Career Is Interesting

"Mr. Lind is one of the few people in this country who have in their possession the literature of Iceland, a fact that will be doubly surprising to those who were unaware that Iceland had a literature. But it has a very interesting one, and Mr. Lind has made himself thoroughly familiar with it. This is but a side interest with him, but he keeps in touch regularly with the leading magazines and papers of many foreign countries."

"His career alone would make an immensely interesting story, for it has been marked throughout by constant progress and great popularity. He was first a school teacher, then a superintendent of schools, and a lawyer. He was elected to three terms in Congress, served in the Spanish war, was Governor of Minnesota and has been and still is at the head of the state university."

"As Governor of the state Mr. Lind made a splendid record for himself. Dur-

ing his term the state institutions were separated from politics as never before. As Governor, he was an official member of the board of regents of the state university.

President of University

"So valuable did his work there prove that at the end of his term several distinguished men on the board offered to resign to make place for him as a regular member. Later he became a regent and was soon made president, a position he still holds."

"When not in public service, Mr. Lind has maintained a successful law practice. As his part of the country is settled by people of many nationalities, he has gradually gained a wide knowledge of international law, an acquisition that cannot have been without value on his recent mission. Besides, knowing the literature, the language and the laws of many other lands, he has traveled abroad quite a little."

"As a man to meet, he is most pleasing. Typically Swedish in appearance, he is very tall and well built, with blue eyes and blond hair. One cannot say that he is a handsome man, but one forgets all appearances when once he begins to speak. I can honestly say that he is the most interesting man I have ever talked with. His manner of speaking is attractive, his powers of description and explanation so vivid, his knowledge so wide and his command of language so excellent, one becomes quite engrossed in his remarks."

Sees Reasons for Choice

"While I do not know the details of his selection by President Wilson as envoy to Mexico, I can easily see the reasons for the choice. In the first place, Mr. Lind has long been a great friend of Mr. Bryan. He supported him in one of his campaigns and together they campaigned the state. In fact, he may be called a leading figure in the Democratic party in the Northwest."

"Besides that, he would appeal to the President as being a politician of the true statesman type and as being the head of a great university. Of his ability, his powers of observation and judgment, there could be no doubt. In fact, there are in the country few men that I can think of as being as well fitted to fulfill that mission and fulfill it well. If he has been silent, it is because he has realized fully the nature of his task and the discretion necessary to it."

ECONOMIC CLUB PLANS DINNER
"Conditions and Prospects Regarding Business and Employment in the United States" will be discussed at the fifth dinner of the season of the Economic Club of Boston to be held at the American House Thursday, May 14.

SOLDIERS' AID MEMBERS TO MEET
Members of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea will hold their regular meeting this afternoon in the hall, 177 Huntington avenue. The annual reception is May 15.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE GETS \$10,000
MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—President John M. Thomas of Middlebury College announced Wednesday night that former Governor John McCullough of Bennington had given the college \$10,000 for endowment.

MILTON HEARS MR. FORBES
MILTON, Mass.—W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, a resident of this town, gave a talk last night on the archipelago.

BAR ASSOCIATION ASKS FOR DEFEAT OF THREE MEASURES

Because modern conditions demand a higher standard of education for admission to the bar, the Massachusetts Bar Association is urging the defeat of three legislative bills which are claimed to lower the requirements for admission. Its objections, with a number of questions, are contained in a circular sent to each associate and each member of the General Court. The measures are House bills 209, 377 and 1453.

The circular says: "We believe that the jurisdiction and powers of the supreme court and the bar examiners should be left as they are. At present the bar examiners have power to make rules subject to the approval of the supreme court. We believe that the supreme court can, and should be, trusted to exercise this jurisdiction fairly and reasonably and for the best interest of Massachusetts."

"The present requirement approved by the supreme court is that an applicant should have a high-school education or its equivalent, in addition to passing an examination in law."

Amount of Education

"If an applicant has not been through a high school, the 'equivalent' means that he must have passed the examinations given by the state board of education for admission to the state normal school in a certain number of subjects, the intention being to require a limited amount of general education in addition

to the ability to pass an examination on purely legal topics.

"Do the people of Massachusetts really believe that able and vigorous self-educated men who wish to practise law would be seriously deterred by the necessity of passing the normal school examination in half a dozen subjects? Does anyone think that self-taught men like Abraham Lincoln, or Judge Miller, formerly of the United States supreme court, do not mention hundreds of others in the past or who are still in active service, would be prevented from practising law by such a requirement if they were surrounded with schools and libraries as men are today?"

Points to Other States

"More than 20 states, including New York, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin have requirements as to general education similar to those contained in the Massachusetts rule. In some states more is required. Other states are leading us in this respect."

"All over the country the legal profession is being attacked on the ground that the profession is commercialized, and that lawyers are more interested in the game of technical tactics than they are in justice. Whatever the ground may be for such attacks, the only way to combat the commercial spirit is to try to develop a genuine professional spirit, which grows best among men who are determined to improve themselves by study."

MILTON SOLDIERS' MONUMENT DESIGN DECISION SOON

Final Choice for \$20,000 Shaft Awaits Return From South of George P. Tilden of Committee

Designs for the proposed soldiers' monument to be erected in front of the Milton public library at a cost of \$20,000 will be submitted for a final choice as soon as George P. Tilden of the committee of three appointed by the Soldiers' Memorial Association returns from the South. Other members of the committee are Roger Wolcott, chairman, and E. J. Carpenter. The monument is in honor of the revolutionary heroes.

At the request of the committee a preliminary sketch for the monument was submitted by Cyrus E. Dallin, but it is understood that neither Mr. Dallin nor R. Clifton Sturgis, who was to have managed the architectural part of the design will enter into any competition, both men being members of societies, the rules of which forbid its members to enter competitions unless they are regulated by a stated set of rules. Mr. Dallin's preliminary sketch portrayed a woman's figure in a running pose. The stone work included a seat and in its decoration eagles with folded wings.

A second model which is planned for submission to the committee represents a woman's figure with the poise of the Winged Victory holding a large sword in one hand and a staff in the other.

Eagles with widespread wings are adapted to the design. Stone work on the monument will probably be awarded to Stephen Bianchi.

WALKER PRIZE IS CARRIED OFF BY COLUMBIA WOMAN

Award of the Walker prize of \$100 to Miss Mary O'Connor, a postgraduate of Columbia University, for the best biological paper was announced at the annual meeting of the Boston Natural History Society last night. The second prize of \$50 was given to B. T. Crozier, a postgraduate student at Harvard.

Following the reports of various committees Dr. Hubert Lyman Clark gave an illustrated lecture on coral hunting in Torres strait.

Officers elected include: President, Charles S. Minto; vice-presidents, Robert T. Jackson, Nathaniel T. Kidder and William A. Jeffries; secretary, Glover M. Allen; treasurer, Edward T. Bouve; councilors for three years, Thomas Barbour, Henry B. Bigelow, Miss Cora H. Clarke, William G. Farlow, George H. Parker, John E. Thayer, Charles W. Townsend and William F. Whitney; councilor for two years, Alfred C. Lane.

SOUTH MIDDLESEX CONFERENCE SITS

Theological discussion took up the afternoon session of the one hundred and thirty-eighth meeting of the South Middlesex conference in the Second Unitarian church, West Somerville, Wednesday, with the Rev. John M. Wilson of Lexington presiding. James O. Fagan of Waverly was elected president of the conference, succeeding John Q. Brackett.

The single tax was the subject of an address by Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard University at the morning session. A luncheon was served with the delegates from the 32 Unitarian churches comprising the conference as guests of the Rev. W. C. Pierce.

CITY TO ADVERTISE FOR LUMBER BIDS

Frank L. Doherty, superintendent of supplies, today was ordered by Mayor Curley to advertise for bids for 3000 feet of North River flag and 1000 feet of granite flag; 296,000 paving bricks, 335,000 sewer bricks, 4000 barrels of Portland cement and 1,000,000 feet of spruce lumber, the largest order ever given by the city, according to the mayor. The spruce lumber is to be used for bracing in sewer work.

An order has also been given for 35,000 feet of miscellaneous lumber.

MANY TO ENTERTAIN CLUB

An entertainment at the club house this evening will close the season of regular meetings at the Boston City Club. Short plays will be given by Messrs. Bromberg, Anderson, Daniels, Gould, Beatty, Nichols, Harry Lauder, Hubbard, Kiley, Beeching, Graves, Sneed, Harris, Swan and Berry.

CHARITABLE SOCIETY TO MEET

Members of the British Charitable Society will meet at the Hotel Bellevue tonight. An entertainment will follow the business meeting. Seven new members have just been admitted to the organization.

TRADE PREMIUM BILL IN FAVOR

Favorable report was received from the committee on mercantile affairs at the State House today of the bill providing a license fee of \$5000 per annum for the right to use coupons, trading stamps and similar premiums.

SUFFRAGIST WRITERS TO ELECT

Discussion of future plans and the election of officers will be the business of the annual meeting of the Writter's Equal Suffrage League to be held next Monday night at 585 Boylston street.

INDIANA LIMESTONE

For the Finer Buildings of America

We Americans have, until lately, made it a custom (almost amounting to a national weakness) to study, visit and adore the beauty, art and sincere craftsmanship of the venerable stone buildings of the Old World, without much thought of turning their precept into our own practice. Because America has devised and manufactured ingenious imitations of stone (the historic building material), we have been beguiled by our own mechanical cleverness. We have marred the beauty and destroyed the sincerity of a portion of our architecture by using indiscriminately these factory products which are born of profit-hunger instead of stone, born of the cosmic processes of Nature. Yet we recognize that the really great buildings wrought by mankind ever have been, and ever will be, built of stone. And the reaction from substitute materials is now upon us. By reason of the rising demand for sincerity of architectural expression, possible only in a worthy and genuine material, INDIANA LIMESTONE, "THE ARISTOCRAT OF BUILDING MATERIALS," is coming into its own. (We do not deny many manufactured materials their place; we do deny them the place of stone.)

It has recently been said:

"If an architect, an artist, a sculptor, a craftsman, and the prospective owner of a building, together set out to express their aesthetic and practical desires in a single, ideal building material, the result would be Indiana Limestone."

We could better spare all other masonry materials than this one. Of a beautiful, heavy tone of cream gray ("buff"), bluish gray ("blue"), and mixed colors, of fine, even grain, so durable that sharp breaks on the surface of naturally exposed ledges have remained sharp for untold centuries, it stands unapproached for all exterior work and for many interior uses besides.

When fresh it can be turned, planed, sawed and carved like wood, yet is tough, elastic, and of enormous strength (135,000 lbs. safe load per square foot). It is unaffected by the corrosive gases in the air of our cities. To a high fire-resistance it adds water resistance. It is none the worse for being heated to a high temperature and then doused with water. It is quarried at a point near the geographical center of population of the U. S., is shipped into every state in the Union, and its cost is not such as to justify the use of substitutes. In short, for ALL buildings of decorative purpose from the modest residence up, INDIANA LIMESTONE IS THE superlative masonry material.

Information booklet free. Sample of the stone showing different methods of finishing free. Our Service Bureau will answer all specific questions, and offers all its facilities for helplessness free to Architects and others.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Ass'n.
BEDFORD, INDIANA or BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

GREATER BOSTON IN CLEAN-UP DAY

Thousands of front yards throughout Greater Boston are neat and clean today following work on them yesterday in connection with the clean-up and paint-up movement. This is paint-up day.

Plans had been made to celebrate collection day in the North End yesterday with a mass meeting and stereoscopic talk in the North Bennet street reading room. William W. Locke of the Civic Service house and others were to have spoken. Owing to the short notice, however, the event was postponed until tomorrow night at 7 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA TOWN SHOWS FLOWERS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The first annual flower show of the Escondido Floral Society was a success, the Union reports. During the afternoon and evening the show was visited by 1500 persons. Half of the space was allowed the Chamber of Commerce for an exhibit of other products of the valley and country. The floral display consisted of cultivated and wild flowers, potted plants and an exhibit of pressed flowers from the different country schools of the county, by the county superintendent of schools' office at San Diego. Honors were even between the cultivated and the wild flower showing. The higher grades of the city grammar school contributed generously to the show.

U. S. NAVAL TUG POTOMAC SAVED

CURLING, N. F.—After being abandoned in the gulf of St. Lawrence last winter the United States naval tug Potomac, was remanned Wednesday by an engineer, a United States consular agent and a party of Newfoundlanders. It is expected she will reach port safely.

PARADE TO OPEN PUBLIC MARKET

PORTLAND, Ore.—Business organizations and associations have promised that they will be represented in a parade that will precede the opening of the new city market by the Producers and Consumers Public Market Association on May 18, according to the Oregonian.

MAINE MEETING ON BOYS TO OPEN

DEXTER, Me.—Arrangements are complete for the opening of the second district boys' conference in this town tomorrow afternoon.

The conference will last through Saturday and Sunday and about 300 boys from towns in this section of the state are expected to be present.

ROTARY CLUB MEETS MAY 11

Numerous reports will be read at the monthly meeting of the Boston Rotary Club May 11 and an address will be delivered by Sherman L. Whipple on "Our Administration of Justice."

PASSENGERS ON FRANCONIA GIVE CASH TO RESCUED

Men From the Burned Steamer Columbian Are Sent to New York for Passage to England

Passengers aboard the Cunarder Franconia, which berthed at East Boston early today, bringing 13 rescued members of the crew of the Leyland liner Columbian, burned at sea, made up a purse of about \$350 and presented it to the men. Eleven of the rescued men were sent to New York by the Leyland line through the British consul here, and will leave for Antwerp Saturday on the Red Star liner Kronland.

James Drohan, the Columbian's wireless operator, among those on the Franconia, will remain here until May 16, sailing for Liverpool on the Winifredian. Frank Widekind, mess room steward, will stay in Boston until ready to sail for his home.

The rescued men said today that on leaving Antwerp the Columbian carried 49 officers and men. Captain McDonald and 13 others of the crew have been picked up by the steamship Manhattan, bound for Antwerp. Search is still being made for a third boatload of men.

Fire was discovered on the Columbian at midnight Sunday, the crew leaving the ship in about an hour. Franconia picked up the 13 men 14 miles south of the position of the burned liner as reported by the steamship Seydlitz, 41.27 north latitude, 59.07 west longitude.

Franconia anchored at quarantine at 3 a. m. today and came up to her berth at 6:45 o'clock. She also brought 67 saloon, 394 second cabin and 1274 steerage passengers.

CHURCH WINDOW WILL BE REMOVED

Stagings have been set up to facilitate the work of removing the large rose window from the Old South church at Dartmouth and Boylston streets as a precautionary measure against the window falling out. According to John Wells Morris, chairman of the church standing committee, there is a crack in the wall and it is thought this has extended to the window, loosening parts of it.

PRIMARY LAW REFORM URGED

NEW YORK—Edward F. O'Dwyer, chief judge of the city court and president of the National Democratic Club, sent a telegram to Governor Glynn Wednesday urging him to submit to the present extraordinary session of the Legislature the amendments to the new direct primary law, which were proposed some time ago by the club.

THIRTY-FOUR BOYS ENLIST

Thirty-four boys of the boys' division of the Boston Y. M. C. A. have enrolled as probationers in the United States volunteer life-saving corps. Examinations will be held the last of June and boys passing will be admitted to the auxiliary corps of the life-saving corps. The class is in charge of R. D. Brink and H. W. Pascoe.

Governor Appoints Military Board

Board of Military Survey Is Designated to Investigate This State Department—Colonel Sweetser Was Placed Previously

FAVOR COURT ORDER

Governor Walsh today appointed the following officers to make a thorough investigation of the adjutant-general's department as a board of military survey: Judge Advocate Gen. William C. Emery, Col. Edward L. Logan of the ninth regiment, Maj. William H. Dolan of the first corps of cadets. These members are, in addition to Brig. Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, the chairman, who has already been appointed.

This board may become a permanent one, according to a statement made by the Governor today in pointing out that other Governor had taken similar action. The Governor stated that he had chosen an officer for the next adjutant general but that his name would not be given out before he gives his acceptance.

In the House today the committee on judiciary reported favorably a bill providing that justices of the superior court may appoint such official interpreters as they may deem necessary for the criminal and civil sessions of the court.

The committee on federal relations reported in favor of admitting an order protesting against the national government granting any contract to foreign persons for supplying bunting for the United States flag.

Mr. Noland's bill for 80-cent gas in East Boston was placed at the end of the calendar at his request. He said he desired postponement because a hearing had been given the proposition by the board of gas and electric light commissioners and its decision has not as yet been rendered.

The bill to annex the Franciscan district of the town of Longmeadow to the city of Springfield was passed to be engrossed.

Following a tacit understanding that the debate should come at a later stage, the resolve for a statue to Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was ordered to a third reading.

A bill to authorize Brockton to establish a municipal lighting plant, recently substituted for an adverse report of a committee, was ordered to a third reading. Messrs. Hays of Brighton and Meade of Brockton opposed the measure on the ground the situation was covered by the general law.

The rules were suspended to admit a resolution that the state be exempted from the law requiring that all public buildings be kept in non-combustible material. Mr. Tuttle of Waltham and Mr. Rogers of Boston declared unless this bill was admitted and passed it would result upon the state the obligation of replacing a large number of its filing cases.

In the Senate today the bill to incorporate Westfield as a city, which was reported favorably and given its first reading last yesterday, is due to come up for its second reading.

Meter Bill Is Defeated

Without debate, the bill to make the minimum charge for the use of electric meters \$5 instead of \$9 was rejected.

The Carr bill to provide for the taxation of bonds after the manner of real estate mortgages was rejected and the adverse report of the committee on taxation was accepted.

The adverse report on the Horgan bill for the incorporation of stock exchanges was accepted with no debate. The failed read penalty bill was postponed till Monday.

The Robinson bill to increase the Boston city council from nine members to 17, which was passed to be engrossed by a vote of 10 to 16 with two pairs late yesterday, is being held in the Senate today and will probably go to the House tomorrow.

Bill Against Elevated Passes

The bill requiring the elevated structure in Boston to be removed and tunnels substituted was passed to be engrossed by the House and now goes to the Senate, where, it is said, it will meet with strong opposition.

Favorable report has been made by the banks and banking committee on one of the bills recommended by Joseph E. Sullivan, district attorney of Suffolk county, to protect depositors in private banks, similar to that of the State company. It provides that "any officer of any bank, company, savings or cooperative bank, or institution for savings, or any individual banker who receives or permits the receipt of, and any employee who receives any deposit knowing that such banker or association or bank is insolvent, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years or by a fine of not more than \$5000, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

MEMORIAL SITE FOR SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At the meeting Tuesday night of the western Hampshire Historical Society, the announcement was made that Albert Briggs of Springfield had been selected to design a small section of the Springfield battle site, and that the Springfield Historical Society and the Springfield Historical Society had agreed to make the site a memorial site. The Springfield Historical Society has agreed to make the site a memorial site. The Springfield Historical Society has agreed to make the site a memorial site.

FEDERAL TRAFFIC BOARD IS FAVORED BY CHICAGO MEN

CHICAGO.—The executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce has received and adopted from its advisory committee a report on the proposed Federal Traffic Board. After adopting certain resolutions of approval, according to the report of the proceedings given at the Chicago Commerce of May 1, the executive committee issued the following statement of principles governing a proposed bill, the statement being the report proper of the advisory committee on trust legislation:

"We believe that the Sherman law, in view of the final constitution placed upon the act in the standard Oil and Tobacco trust cases, should be changed."

"We believe that the Sherman law, was intended to be and must be construed at all times as a great remedial statute. Experience in all English speaking countries has shown that remedial and curative statutes cannot be administered so fully and effectively to fulfill the purposes of such laws by that arm of the government, which is charged with the duty of enforcing the criminal law."

"The attorney general is alone responsible for carrying out and enforcing the Sherman law. Experience under this act has shown that every new attorney general adopts his individual theory of the proper way to enforce this law."

Favor Trade Board

"It is, therefore, our settled and abiding conclusion that some new machinery must be established which will act independently of the department of justice for the purpose of carrying out to the fullest extent the remedial theory of the Sherman law. This should be done by a

trade commission which should act independently and constructively."

"We believe that the establishment of an expert administrative tribunal, with large powers of investigation, the right to conduct its hearing untrammeled by the strict rules of procedure and evidence necessarily observed by the courts, and with power to determine the existence of those wrong business conditions that are forbidden by the Sherman law, and to order the discontinuance of such conditions to the extent necessary in any given situation. And we further believe that this commission should intervene first in all matters within the application of the Sherman law before the attorney general should be able to bring a bill in equity or an indictment under the Sherman law."

Agree With President

"We do not believe that business carried on under corporate organization is alone capable of violating the conditions sought to be maintained by the Sherman law. We agree with the President that emphasis should be placed on the responsibility of individuals, rather than solely on the corporate agency used by individuals to carry out their purposes. Therefore this commission should have jurisdiction over all persons, and not solely over corporations, engaged in interstate commerce."

"We believe that this commission should have power to award damages in the nature of reparation for individuals who have suffered from the existence of conditions forbidden by the Sherman law, and it should have in this respect a power similar to that of the interstate commerce commission, and a similar procedure."

WOMAN'S PRESS CLUB REELECTS ITS FORMER OFFICERS

Officers of the New England Woman's Press Association were reelected at the annual meeting held at the Hotel Somerset yesterday afternoon. The treasurer reported a balance of \$50 in the treasury and \$1127.62 in the journalists' fund. The trustees of the fund are Mrs. Alice Turner Nye, Mrs. Beale Brown Cobb, and Mrs. Isabella A. Potter. Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president; Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, first vice-president; Mrs. Lulu S. Upham; second vice-president; Mrs. Ella C. Richards, recording secretary; Miss Charlotte A. Powell, corresponding secretary; Miss Emily A. Ransom, treasurer; Mrs. Minnie L. White, auditor.

Delegates elected to the annual spring meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at Worcester, May 20-21, are Mrs. Myra B. Lord and Miss Isabel Loughlin. The annual May breakfast of the club, which was set for May 20, will be omitted this year.

LOYAL LEGION OF STATE MEETS

The Massachusetts commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its annual meeting at the American House last night. The business meeting followed a dinner at 7, and officers for 1914-15 were elected.

The officers elected were: Brevet Col. Nathaniel Wales, U. S. V., commander; Rear Admiral George E. Winslow, U. S. N., senior vice-commander; Lieut. William T. McAlpine, U. S. V., junior vice-commander; Capt. Charles W. C. Rhoads, U. S. V., recorder; Arthur P. Horgan, registrar; Lieut. Arthur B. Denney, U. S. N., retired, treasurer; Capt. Charles Hunt, U. S. V., chaplain; the Rev. Arthur Hatch, U. S. V., chaplain; and Lieut. Col. William D. Tripp, Freyer, Maj. John A. Fox, Lieut. Albert A. Crittenden, John F. Van der Burgh and G. Peter Clark, council.

BROOKLINE HORSE DISPLAY SATURDAY

"Decorated as a Japanese flower garden, the Brookline riding school will be the scene Saturday afternoon and night of a charity horse show for the benefit of Hillside school for boys at Greenfield Village, Mass. Miss Dorothy Forbes, Miss Alice Sargent, Mrs. James Jackson, Jr., Mrs. John P. Bowditch and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman have charge of the affair."

The following persons have donated cups: Miss Alice Sargent, Miss Helen Fox, Miss Dorothy Forbes, Miss A. G. Clark, Miss Maud Williams, Mrs. J. C. McDonald, Mrs. S. J. McLaughlin, Dr. P. C. Piccolini, Mrs. Wilbert Smith, William Jones, C. W. Sweetland, Dr. L. M. Maynor, Dr. A. C. Daniels, Dr. J. B. Smith.

STEP CONGRESS

Harvard University has received from the state of Massachusetts a large collection of books and papers belonging to the late John F. Kennedy, who was a member of the Harvard class of 1880. The books and papers are now in the possession of the Harvard University library.

STREET GIVEN TO HENRY

Henry, the famous dog, has been given a street in the city of Springfield. The street is named after the dog, and is a tribute to his fame. The street is located in the city of Springfield, and is a tribute to the dog's fame.

WATCH TOWERS TO PROTECT THE MAINE FORESTS

AUGUSTA, Me.—For protection from fire of the timber lands of northern Maine, Forest Commissioner Blaine S. Viles has designed a watch tower.

The height of the towers will range from 12 to 60 feet, according to the location. The 60-foot towers will have a base of 16 feet. A house will be constructed on top of the tower which is eight feet square on the outside, having 12 windows, three on a side. The houses will be six feet high from the top of the roof plate, with a roof pitch of 80 degrees.

Each house will be provided with a sliding table running diagonally across the house. The tables will be provided with an alidade and protractor by which the direction of a fire may be determined and definitely located from any station.

BOWDOIN PRIZE IS TO VERMONT MAN

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The reward of \$50, which was recently offered for a new Bowdoin college song, has been awarded to George Sumner of St. Albans, Vt. The contest was for the best music written for the prize words by Mr. Robinson '14, and was open to every one, although Bowdoin men were to be given the preference.

The winning music is in march form, and said to be well adapted to an athletic song such as "Forward the White" is intended to be.

DARTMOUTH PAPER CHOOSES OFFICERS

HANOVER, N. H.—The board of directors and management of the Dartmouth, incorporated, called the oldest college newspaper in America, was chosen on Wednesday night.

The officers elected are: Editor-in-chief, David B. Kline, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; managing editor, Donald C. Bennick of Lawrence, Mass.; business manager, Kent H. Smith of Cleveland, O. These three men are also president, vice-president and treasurer respectively of the corporation.

WESTFIELD CHURCH IN CALL

LEICESTER, Mass.—The Rev. George Hudson, who retired this year from active service in the New England conference of the Methodist church, has received a call to the pastorate of the Mundale Methodist church in Westfield.

BELFAST, ME., PASTOR RESIGNS

BELFAST, Me.—The annual meeting of the First Parish of Belfast (Unitarian) was held Monday afternoon and the resignation of the Rev. Charles B. Ames, who has been pastor for the past two years, was received and accepted.

BRETHREN CHURCH MEETS HERE

DAYTON, O.—More than 100 members and laymen of the Brethren church met here for their annual conference. The conference was held at the Brethren church, and was a success.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

As the Brethren church of Dayton, Ohio, has received from the state of Massachusetts a large collection of books and papers belonging to the late John F. Kennedy, who was a member of the Harvard class of 1880. The books and papers are now in the possession of the Harvard University library.

PROGRESSIVES MEET TUESDAY

AUGUSTA, Me.—The county convention of the Massachusetts Progressives will be held here Tuesday. Charles Sumner Bird of Massachusetts will be a speaker.

PROPOSED POWER OF TRAFFIC BOARD IS MOST POINT

Boston Chamber of Commerce Continues to Offer Views of Local Business Men on Scope of Interstate Trade Commission

IDEAS OF ALL SOUGHT

Just what powers of advance advice in the matter of the legality of business contracts or combinations should be allowed to the proposed interstate trade commission now pending in national legislation is one of the principal points of discussion upon which the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce of the United States is seeking information from Boston business men at a continued hearing today.

If sufficient evidence of the general opinion of the city is obtained today in addition to that secured on Tuesday the committee will hold no further informal but private hearings and proceed to discuss the question among themselves preparatory to making a report to the directors.

Opinions Show Differences

Opinions already advanced show that the business men are divided as to whether such a commission should be established and would be effective without possessing powers of advice subject to the action of the attorney-general and the courts.

A number of interests who have circulated statements in opposition to the formation of any commission of this kind without full consultation of the entire country include a report of resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York and the Merchants Association of New York city protesting against legislation that would change the Sherman act or establish a federal commission to regulate trusts.

The state organization is not a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, although the Merchants Association is, but the latter has not yet submitted its vote on the referendum sent out by the national body. The Merchants Association has adopted a resolution, however, urging the wisdom of postponing final action until the next session of Congress.

Referendum Appends Views

The referendum of the national chamber, which is made up chiefly of a report of its special committee on trust legislation, appends a majority and minority opinion on the question of advisory powers.

In behalf of the majority contention that the proposed commission shall have advisory powers, it is stated that the first and second portions of the section of the bill under consideration relating to these powers are in accordance with the first and second paragraphs of the President's message. The average business man, it is claimed, cannot discover the boundary between legitimate cooperation and restraint of trade under the Sherman act.

It is necessary, say the majority for the business man to have some sort of machinery whereby they may learn whether any existing or proposed practice or cooperation is in accordance with law without going through the enormous expense of prolonged litigation. In this connection the administrative commission is urged as immeasurably superior with its simple direct procedure to the complex methods of the courts.

What Bill Provides

The pending bill provides that: "Any person, association, or corporation may present to the commission for its approval any existing or proposed practice or plan of cooperation. If such existing or proposed practice or cooperation is found by the commission to be in accordance with law, the commission shall issue an order authorizing said practice or cooperation, either for a specified time or until further order is given. If the existing or proposed practice or plan of cooperation is found by the commission to be in violation of law, the commission shall issue an order forbidding said practice or cooperation, either for a specified time or until further order is given. Orders of the commission shall be prima facie evidence of their lawfulness to such times as changed by the commission or reversed by the courts through action of the attorney-general."

The majority points out that all of the proposed powers of the commission are in accordance with the Sherman law, and that the commission is not a new body, but is a continuation of the Sherman law. The commission is not a new body, but is a continuation of the Sherman law. The commission is not a new body, but is a continuation of the Sherman law.

Some Majority Opinions

Although the majority admits that the entire commission could not act in a hearing evidence on every case, yet if the practice of the interstate commerce commission were followed, the determination would be by the commission as a whole and as such would be

likely to be of greater uniformity than by the several district and circuit courts. In conclusion, the majority advises that if the commission cannot advise and assist business men as they are to gain by the establishment of a body that is merely investigative of their business and which assists the attorney-general and courts in their prosecution and punishment.

How Minority Answers

The minority answers that a commission of five members would be swamped with the work of advising alone, that it is not proposed to make the decision of the commission final. If a contract is approved, as permissible, the minority claims that the attorney-general may treat the decision by suit and possibly destroy a business established at large expense. The minority is of the opinion that individual members of the commission would have to be stationed all over the country.

The decision of practically all applications the minority argues would involve propositions as to whether the proposed contract was in violation of the letter or intent of the Sherman act.

The minority further objects to the paternalism of the advisory provision. It concludes that no final conclusion could be reached at any time that might not be upset at the next moment.

GIFT FOR SCHOOL FROM FAMILY OF MARY. ANTIN

In appreciation of the public schools of America the family of Mary Antin will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its coming to America from Russia by the presentation of a gift to the High School of Practical Arts, where two of the Antin girls are now studying. This will take place Friday afternoon. Miss Antin attained fame through authorship of "The Promised Land" and lectures on America with what it means to the immigrant.

The exercises will begin with a reception followed by a greeting from the headmaster, Herbert S. Weaver. Mary Antin, who is now Mrs. A. W. Grubb, will speak, reviewing the history of the family in America and what the United States has done for it particularly through the schools. National songs will be sung and there will be other patriotic features.

SHERIFF ASKED BY GOVERNOR TO QUIT PLACE

BANGOR, Me.—J. Fred O'Connell, who was appointed sheriff of Penobscot county to succeed W. W. Emerson, removed from that office by vote of the Maine Legislature last spring, has been asked by Governor Haines to resign his position.

According to the statement made by Sheriff O'Connell yesterday, the letter was received Tuesday, and the Governor gives as the reason for his action that the prohibitory law is not being enforced by his appointees in some of the cities and towns of Penobscot county. Sheriff O'Connell is drafting a reply to the Governor, but he refused to make the contents of the entire letter public.

ATHENEUM HOLDS ANNUAL ELECTION

WESTFIELD, Mass.—At the annual meeting of the Westfield Athenaeum last night the following officers were elected: President, Milton B. Whitney; vice-president, James C. Greenough; secretary, Herbert N. Kingsbury; treasurer, Frank Grant; auditor, William F. Lyman. George L. Lewis was reelected librarian and Miss Grace E. Loomis and Miss Ruth H. Hayden were reelected as assistant librarians.

Miss Frances A. Wesley of Brandon, Vt., was elected assistant librarian and will have charge of the juvenile room.

STATE WORK NEED BY CHURCH TOLD

BREWER, Me.—Maine Congregational Conference and Missionary Society in session here devoted its attention yesterday to state work. Chairman Calvin M. Clark of this committee summed up his report by saying:

"There is much need of an enlargement of work with the Italians, but the state of the treasury forbids such enlargement. Other work with foreigners in this state could be taken up profitably had the conference the means."

ENGINEER MILLER NOT GUILTY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—August B. Miller, a locomotive engineer charged with manslaughter as the result of an accident at North Haven last September, was found not guilty by a jury in the superior court late yesterday.

FRESHMAN CONTRIBUTION \$213

The senior and freshman classes were photographed yesterday at Harvard. The seniors came first, in their caps and gowns, and then the freshmen mounted the stands and were subjected to the annual contribution for the benefit of the senior class.

Y. M. C. U. GIVE PLAY TONIGHT

"The Stripes to Conquer" will be played in Union hall this evening by the election class connected with the Y. M. C. Union.

Send Your Furs Here for Cold Storage

We have the best and most modern equipment in New England for the cleaning and caring of furs of all kinds.

Furs left with us will be thoroughly cleaned, insured against moths and fire, and kept under ideal conditions until you are again ready for them.

The cost is 3%, based on a reasonable valuation. There will be no charge for collection or delivery of furs if done by one of our own teams. Alterations and repairs, if needed, will be made during the summer at a nominal expense.

Rugs, Lace Curtains and all Wearing Apparel may be left with us for storage during the summer at the same cost—3 per cent. They will be given the same care as furs, but the charge does not of course include cleaning.

Jordan Marsh Company

NEW ENGLAND STATES ACTIVE IN PRESERVATION OF RELICS

Massachusetts Not the Only One Whose Historical Societies Are Restoring Old Mansions Made Famous in the Early Days—Each Carrying Out Defined Plan

In addition to the museum collections of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 9 Ashburton place, are announced in the bulletin just issued, among them several samples of fine old wall papers from houses of historic interest for the wall paper collection, photographs of interiors, exteriors and details valuable for study or in restoration work, many pieces of old chintz for the textile collection, old-fashioned dishes, brasses, ancient money and other articles which are valuable for a historic museum.

At the request of the Boston Society of Architects a list of houses typical of the periods of New England architecture is now being prepared for assignment among the architects, the plan being that each firm shall complete detailed architectural drawings, floor plans, elevations and sections from which blue prints can be made for other societies and libraries.

To Protect Mansion

The bulletin further states that assurance has been given that every effort will be made to protect the old Parker-Inches mansion, 40 Beacon street, which is to be the home of the Women's City Club, from needless alteration, in view of its value as an architectural monument of the city.

Work in other of the New England states than Massachusetts includes the preservation of the old Thomas Lee house in East Lyme, Conn. The society is working with the East Lyme Historical Society to purchase the house which dates back to the last part of the seventeenth century. Work is also being done toward the preservation of the Seth Westmore house at Middletown and the Colonial Dames have collected a series of records and data about the house and deposited it in the Connecticut state library at Hartford. The house is considered an especially interesting one and dates to 1746.

Membership Large

The membership in the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in Connecticut exceeds all the other New England states except Massachusetts.

Although the amount of money set aside by the New England society for work in New Hampshire has not as yet been spent, the old Wilson tavern, Peterboro, N. H., now known as "Crossroads," has been inspected with a view to preservation. The house differs from many of the houses of the same type found along the sea coast in its distinctive interior decoration. The old tavern sign was hung in Peterboro over a century ago. Among the interesting features of the old house are the secret hiding place capable of concealing six persons and the pockets in the floor for the storage of treasures or documents. There are 21 rooms and 11 great fireplaces. The ball room still remains intact.

Old Wells Feature

The old well-known Wells, with its windmill, is one of the features of the New England society's work in New Hampshire. The well-known Wells, with its windmill, is one of the features of the New England society's work in New Hampshire.

STRIKE HEARING CONTINUED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Further details regarding the strike at the Heywood Brothers and Wakefield Company's rattan plant come before the state board of conciliation and arbitration at its continued hearing today in the town hall.

TWELVE-STORY BANK TO BE BUILT

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—It is announced from Waterloo, according to the Gazette, that a 12-story bank building will be erected in that city.

House Association of Windsor, an organization formed to maintain and restore the structure as a historic relic, Vermont's share of the society's funds have been expended. The old house is all that remains of the tavern where in July, 1777, the convention met which adopted the first constitution of Vermont.

Preservation of several old forts related to frontier days in Maine are being considered for preservation in Maine. Among these are the McIntyre garrison at York, one of the few remaining buildings, with an overhang on four sides, probably so built for defense, Ft. Western, the Gilman garrison and Ft. Edgecomb.

MATTHEW HALE IS EXONERATED BY COMMITTEE

State Organization Accepts Reports on Investigation of Charges Made Against Leader

Report of the committee of 12 appointed to examine charges brought by the Holbrook Progressive town committee against Matthew Hale, chairman of the Progressive state committee, which exonerated Mr. Hale on all counts, has been accepted by the state committee. A statement modifying certain portions of the report and signed by two of the 12, Miss Edna L. Spencer and Philip W. Carter, was rejected.

A recommendation from Willis A. Fogg, another of the investigating committee, that there be established an advisory council of three members with power to veto acts of the state committee chairman, was laid on the table. This action followed the reading of a letter from the Holbrook committee in which all the charges against Mr. Hale were formally withdrawn.

A communication from the Cambridge Progressive city committee was read, expressing confidence in Miss Spencer's integrity and sincerity of purpose. Subsequently, Miss Spencer and Wendell P. Thore were criticized by Otto Scales for undue activity in connection with the charges against Chairman Hale. Miss Spencer defended her course in a reply. Resolutions were adopted favoring a referendum to the voters on the final disposition of the stock of the Boston & Maine railroad now held by the Boston Railroad Holding Company.

ENGLISHMAN COMES TO SEE ART

NEW YORK.—Sir Charles Hercules Read, a director of the British Museum, who arrived Wednesday by the White Star liner Olympic, said he had come here to look over the Morgan collection, now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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BASEBALL FRIDAY AT 3:15 Red Sox vs. New York

FENWAY PARK
Tickets 25c and 50c
344 Washington St.

Congress Is to Stand by the President's Full Program

Senate Leaders Aim to Adjourn July 10 With Time Given to Complete Panama Tolls Repeal and Antitrust Legislation

OTHER MEASURES ALSO

WASHINGTON—Out of House and Senate leaders' conferences with President Wilson over completing the work of Congress, the President's program emerges practically intact. It is shown only of the presidential primary bill so far and members hope to get away to take up their fall campaigns at the time for adjournment estimated by the senators, July 10.

Senator Kern of Indiana, chairman of the Senate steering committee, who consulted Wednesday with the President about adjournment, asserted since that there was no intention to curtail the proposed legislative plan, including the necessary appropriations bills, the Panama tolls repeal bill and the anti-trust bill. Rural credits and immigration may not be taken up in the Senate at the present session, although the senator said that his calculations left plenty of time for the consideration of these measures and for miscellaneous business. He said there was no evidence on the part of senators on either side to filibuster against any subject, and that in the absence of such dilatory tactics he believed the Senate could finish its business July 9 or 10.

Trust Bill Opinion Taken

Speaking on the antitrust bill before the Senate interstate commerce committee, Samuel Undermyer, who was counsel for the House money trust investigating committee, declared that in his opinion the bill should be drawn as "tightly" as possible and that Congress should put it through without delay. He said business was waiting for the uncertainty surrounding trust legislation to end.

Some of the contentions of the witness were that the measure should be broadened so as to prevent the use of dummy directors; that no corporation should be allowed to hold the stock of any other corporation under any conditions; that private parties should be permitted to bring dissolution suits under the anti-trust act, with the federal government as a party to the action. He thought that the bill should be limited in operation to concerns with a capital or property of \$1,000,000 or gross business or gross assets of \$2,000,000.

Moves to Amend Toll Repeal

Senator Works today introduced an amendment to the canal tolls exemption repeal bill, to provide that the repeal shall not preclude exemption of American ships from tolls at any time in the future.

Stocks Bill Reported

The bill to empower the interstate commerce commission to supervise the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds was ordered favorably reported to the House from the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

The rules committee of the House reported favorably the resolution to expedite the Senate bill providing for the popular election of senators in those states in which such popular election is not already in effect.

The House "omnibus" antitrust bill was reported by Chairman Clayton of the judiciary committee and leaders in the lower branch expect early action on trust legislation. A rule to bring the Clayton measure before the House probably the first of next week will be taken up immediately.

John Floyd King of the District of Columbia was nominated by the President for assistant register of the treasury.

Road Bill Compromise

A \$5,000,000 good roads bill, a compromise on the Shackleford bill which passed the House carrying \$25,000,000, will be reported in a few days to the Senate postoffice committee by the good roads subcommittee. "We think \$5,000,000 is all we can get," said Senator Hoke Smith.

Massachusetts postmasters nominated by President Wilson are: William J. Kenney, Attleboro; John M. Hayes, North Abington; Eugene Morgan, Rockport; Lawrence J. Dugan, Webster. Alfred T. Hicks was nominated as postmaster at Auburn, Me., and Morrill McKenney at Richmond, Me.

COTTON MEN PASS ON NEW RULINGS

AUGUSTA, Ga.—After recommending revision of the "Carolina mill rules" and "the New England terms of buying and selling cotton," the National Cotton Conference, which has been in session here since Monday, adjourned Wednesday.

The revision in the New England mill rules permits delivery differences to be the average difference between grades as existing in New York, New Orleans, Memphis and Augusta exchanges. Arbitration rules also are provided.

GENEALOGISTS ELECT

These new members were elected to the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the last meeting of the season held yesterday afternoon in Wilder hall, 9 Ashburton place. William H. Holland of Nahant, N. H.; Jeremiah Moffitt of Southbridge; Fellows Davis of New York; Erving Winslow of Boston and Robert Jones Clark of Dedham.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL TO HAVE AUDITORIUM FOR 6000

WASHINGTON—The jury of a ward of the George Washington Memorial Association has given first honors to the architectural firm of Tracy & Swartwout, 244 Fifth avenue, New York.

The members of the committee, Philip Sawyer, Charles A. Platt and Walter Cook, met for the consideration of the award on May 2, but deferred their decision until May 4, when they came to the conclusion that, of the 13 competing architects, the plans rendered by Messrs. Tracy & Swartwout were the most satisfactory. The selected drawings will now be presented to the national commission of fine arts, and, with its approval, the association will give the architects charge of the construction of the building.

The first award is \$1500, but each competing architect who has submitted plans in accordance with the specifications will receive an honorarium of \$800.

Tracy & Swartwout's drawings depict a colonial building with pillared front and square ground plan. The main

feature is a great auditorium seating 6000 persons, which is artistically arranged in the form of an ellipse, with the stage at one end and a deep balcony enclosing the whole. The site of the building is to be in that part of the Washington mall known as Army square.

This building, to be known as the George Washington Memorial, and to be administered by the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, was authorized by an act of Congress passed March 4, 1913.

The work of construction must be begun before March 4, 1915, or the authorization by Congress for the use of the above site will lapse. It is further provided that the work of construction cannot be commenced until the sum of \$1,000,000 is raised by the association, and although Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the association, and chairman of the building committee, has secured a good part of this sum, much still remains to be raised.

WHITE HOUSE IS READY FOR THE WEDDING TODAY

WASHINGTON—Despite efforts to make the fourteenth White House wedding today the simplest of ceremonies only two things were lacking to make it as elaborate as any of the previous functions. They were the absence of the diplomatic corps and the army and the navy, and the use of the Blue room instead of the famous gilded East room.

By noon everything was in readiness for the ceremony. The last rehearsal was held at 11 o'clock. All details had been attended to and the scores of relatives and guests awaited only the hour of 6 when the President was to give his youngest daughter Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson in marriage to William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.

Attendees gave final touches to the Blue room today. Thousands of roses, ferns, palms and other plants were used to make it a typical May-day bower. A dais 18 inches high, on which was placed an improvised altar, the prie-dieu and reading stand, was erected and decorated in time for the last rehearsal. It is surrounded by palms and roses.

The wedding party will be led to the altar by the President's army and navy aides, who will wear their uniforms. The marine band with members dressed in their scarlet coats will play the wedding music.

CHINESE ARE REWARDED FOR RESCUE WORK

WASHINGTON—Six gold watches and chains have been forwarded by the United States government to the legation at Peking for distribution among Chinese officers and civilians in recognition of services in saving American citizens in China.

The Hon. Tao Feng-Chi, the Kuai Cha Shih of Hsiang Yang, a civil officer of the Hupei district, with Gen. Wu Ching-Tong, Col. Chao Fu Hui, Capt. Tsien Kuo-Liang and Sergt. Lu Wen-Tsen, officers of the Chinese army, distinguished themselves in the rescue of American missionaries held by bandits at Tsao Yang, in October, 1913.

Wang Chang-Tsuen, who also was among those who received a watch, was a teacher in the military school at Hsiao Fu, where he offered protection to Americans in October, 1911.

WOMEN GIVE FLAG TO SHIP

NEW YORK—Fifty women of the Texas Club visited the superdreadnought Texas, in drydock in the Brooklyn navy yard Wednesday and presented to the officers and crew a large American flag.

EXPORTS OF MOTION PICTURE FILMS IN MARCH IN BIG RISE

WASHINGTON—Motion-picture film exports from the United States, which have been increasing rapidly during recent years, scored a remarkable advance during March, the total for that month having been 22,000,000 linear feet, as compared with 3,000,000 in March of 1913. During the nine months which ended with March the exports aggregated 160,000,000 linear feet, or four times the amount exported in the corresponding period of 1913 and nearly triple the amount exported in the corresponding period of the former high record year, 1912. A continuation of exports upon the average level maintained in the last nine months would bring the total for the full year up to 190,000,000 linear feet, or sufficient to extend a motion-picture film strip around the globe at the equator with surplus strips long enough to reach from the equator to the North and South poles.

Prices of motion-picture films are steadily falling. In March, 1912, the average export price, based upon ruling wholesale prices at the domestic points of shipment, was a little less than 10 cents per linear foot, and in March of the present year, a little more than 3½ cents. The unexported films dropped in export price from 12 cents per foot in March, 1913, to 3 cents per foot in March of the current year, while the as-

CHURCH ATTITUDE TO UNIVERSITY PUT TO BOARD

OKLAHOMA CITY—Members of a committee of 15 will receive the task of solving for the church the situation caused by the recent decision of the Tennessee supreme court removing Vanderbilt University from the direct jurisdiction of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

This was decided at the opening session Wednesday of the seventeenth quadrennial conference.

HAITI SECURES \$62,000 LOAN TO PAY INDEMNITY

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—Arrangement was made by the government Wednesday night, through a loan of \$62,000 advanced by the National Bank, to pay the claim of Mr. Peters, a British subject, whose sawmill had been burned during the Le Conte revolution. The payment had been demanded in an ultimatum from the British diplomatic representative on which the time limit expired at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening and which was supported by the presence of the British cruiser Suffolk.

CLAIMS ARBITERS' BOARD ADJOURNS

WASHINGTON—To assemble again in July at Paris, the American and British claims arbitration tribunal, which has been in session here for several months, adjourned Wednesday. On reassembling, decisions in some cases recently argued will be announced. Further arguments are to be heard on cases remaining on the docket when the commission reassembles in Washington, probably next January.

Decisions were rendered on half a dozen cases, none of which involved any new points of international law.

FLAG MATERIAL BIDS ARE STUDIED

WASHINGTON—In reply to a letter from Congressman Rogers, protesting against the purchase of bunting for American flags from outside manufacturers, Secretary Daniels says: "The bids referred to were opened in the bureau of supplies and accounts on April 14, and the various bids received are now being given consideration by the bureau of contracts and repairs and supplies and accounts. They have not yet been submitted to the department for decision."

NEW YORK—After a long contest 16 of Columbia's 24 fraternities signed an interfraternity agreement Wednesday pledging themselves to put into practice several reforms.

The terms of the agreement dealt chiefly with the pledging and initiating of new members, and a definite pledge day was fixed for the first Wednesday in November of each year. Furthermore, the fraternities agreed to initiate only students whose scholastic standing was above a certain grade at the mid-term examinations.

METHODISTS PLAN A \$4,125,000 BUDGET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—According to reports submitted Wednesday to the commission on finance of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which again session at Haddon hall, appropriations aggregating \$4,125,000 will be asked the coming fiscal year for the foreign missions, home missions and church extension, Freedman's Aid, Sunday school work, education, the American Bible society and the Church Temperance Society.

NEVADA LENDS SCHOOL FUNDS

CARSON, Nev.—The state board of investment met with the state board of education in the office of Governor Odell recently to arrange for the loan of the state school funds to various counties, which are seeking advances from the school funds as provided by the act of the last Legislature, the appeal reports.

PYTHIAN HOME PLAN IS TO GET REPORT IN YEAR

Consideration of a definite plan to establish a Pythian home for members of the order has been placed in the hands of a committee of five to report at the session in 1915 by the Massachusetts grand lodge, Knights of Pythias. The lodge discussed the question before referring it to the committee at the forty-fifth annual convention yesterday in Ford hall.

At the session these officers were installed: George S. Harrington, Taunton, G.C.; Dr. Rogers S. York, Boston, G.V.C.; the Rev. Francis L. Beale, Cambridge, G.P.; George E. Howe, Worcester, G.K.R.S.; W. Fred Beaman, G.M.E.; Harlan P. Knight, Somerville, G.M.A.; Clifford E. Jones, Concord, G.L.G.; Walter L. Stevens, Northampton, G.O.G.; Freeman E. Hodge, Amesbury, and Walter L. Sears, Boston, trustees. The officers were installed by P.G.C. Horace W. Willson of Worcester.

The grand lodge entertained as guests Grand Chancellor Ely and G.K.R.S. Wilson of Rhode Island, G.C. Rand, G.K.R.S. Willey and P.G.C. Gilchrist of Vermont, and others.

EPISCOPALIAN WESTERN DIOCESE ELECTS OFFICERS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Lay and clerical delegates from more than 50 Episcopal churches of Western Massachusetts gathered at Christ church yesterday for the diocesan convention.

In adopting the report of the social service commission of the diocese the convention went on record in favor of properly-regulated motion picture shows, including Sunday performances. Officers of the diocese for the coming year were elected, including the following: The Rev. Marshall E. Mott secretary, Mass. S. Southworth registrar and DeWitt Clinton of Worcester treasurer.

FLAG TAKEN BY CONFEDERATES IS RETURNED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The first day of the twenty-fourth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans here Wednesday was featured by the return of a captured battle flag to a delegation of Ohio Union veterans.

Simple ceremonies attended presentation of the flag, which was returned to the seventy-sixth Ohio regiment through a personal representative of Gov. James M. Cox. The flag was captured by Arkansas Confederates, but had been turned over to Alabama veterans.

SORORITY ELECTS AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Senior officers for the coming year were elected at a meeting of the Tau Zeta Epsilon sorority of Wellesley College last night. The president, Miss Dorothy Gostenhofer, presided. The officers elected were: President, Margaret Griffin of Malden, who was junior class president this year; vice-president, Margaret Ellis of Melrose; treasurer, Katherine Rolse of Albany; corresponding secretary, Adele Martin, Davenport, Iowa; recording secretary, Loretta Dawson of Cambridge; head of work, Alma Marks of Cincinnati; editor of the Iris, Helen Sayre.

REFORMS MADE BY FRATERNITIES

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UNITED STATES RETRENCHES IN AVIATION WORK

Plans of War Department to Buy Fifteen Machines This Year Will Meet Curtailment Under Present Appropriation

\$250,000 IS ON HAND

WASHINGTON—The United States continues to lag behind in the study of aviation problems in the regular army, it is said. The secretary of war, in his annual estimates, asked for \$300,000 for aviation purposes during the next fiscal year, but the army appropriation bill as it finally became a law provided for \$250,000. The plans of the department were for the purchase of 15 machines during the year, to supplement the 15 already in use, but with \$250,000 on hand, it is said it will be necessary to reduce the 15 by several machines.

During 1913 the United States stood at the foot of the more important nations in its aviation appropriations. In that year France led the world, with an appropriation of \$7,400,000, Germany and Russia coming next with \$5,000,000 each, and England third with \$3,000,000. Then came Italy with \$2,000,000 and Japan with \$1,000,000. Mexico came after Japan with \$400,000, and then came the United States with \$125,000.

The appropriation for the next fiscal year, \$250,000, just doubles that for 1913, but is still far less than the war department officials believe to be necessary if the United States is to keep pace with the rest of the world in the application of aviation to military problems.

Nations Spend \$93,620,000

Official figures, compiled in the war department, show that the nations of the world, during the past five years, have expended for aviation the large sum of \$93,620,000. Of this total \$7,100,000 came through public subscriptions by private citizens to the governments of Germany, France, Italy and Russia. The gifts to the German government from this source have been \$3,500,000 in the five years referred to, to the French government \$2,500,000, to the Italian government \$1,000,000, and to the Russian government \$100,000.

Deducting from the total the \$7,100,000 given by private subscription, there remains \$86,520,000 given in the five years by the nations of the world as such to aviation experimentation. The sum last named was divided between the several nations as follows: Germany, \$28,000,000; France, \$22,000,000; Russia, \$12,000,000; Italy, \$8,000,000; Austria, \$5,000,000; England, \$3,000,000; Belgium, \$2,000,000; Japan, \$1,500,000; Chile, \$700,000; Bulgaria,

SUMMER WHITE HOUSE BILL IS PRESENTED IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Various propositions that the government should provide a summer White House for the President and his family are epitomized in a bill introduced on Wednesday by Representative Carlin of Virginia calling for the conversion of Mt. Weather, near Bluemont, Va., into a presidential summer home. The place is government property. Mt. Weather is 2000 feet above sea level on the ridge separating the Shen-

MINE GUARDS ARE GIVING UP THEIR WEAPONS

Disarmament Begins in Earnest in Southern Colorado Today—Sixty Strikers Hand Over Rifles to United States Regulars

TROOPS CONTROL FIELD

TRINIDAD, Col.—Three hundred rifles and three machine guns, constituting the first instalment of the weapons with which mine guards in southern Colorado have been armed during the coal strike, were turned over to United States troops here today in accordance with the disarmament order of Secretary of War Garrison. The remainder of the guards' weapons will be surrendered by tonight.

The authorities are disposed to give the strikers all reasonable time to give up their arms.

Maj. W. A. Holbrook, representing Col. James Lockett, in his addresses to the strikers at the various camps yesterday and today explained the power of the United States government and said the President's orders must be obeyed. He urged miners who had hidden rifles in the hills to surrender them at once. Maj. Holbrook was received with cheers everywhere, the strikers showing the utmost friendliness. Sixty strikers' rifles and revolvers were turned over to the troops at Walsenburg today.

William Diamond, strike leader, said 300 rifles and 20,000 rounds of ammunition, now under consignment to the union from New York would be turned over to the military authorities on arrival. These are the only weapons the union controls, he said, the others being the individual property of strikers.

Regulars Control Colorado

The whole southern Colorado strike district from Aguilar to Siltville is under military patrol. The troops are watchful, scouting parties combing the hills. There has been no sign of trouble. The arms of the mine guards in the northern Colorado field were surrendered last night.

WASHINGTON—The first report on the process of disarmament in the Colorado strike district was received at the war department today. Major Symonds in command of the district in Boulder county, above Denver, advised Secretary of War Garrison that he now has in his possession more than 100 shotguns, revolvers and rifles surrendered at Lewisville and Frederick. Major Symonds has requested authority to send these arms to Ft. Logan.

PROVIDENCE SEEKS SHRINE MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence Chamber of Commerce has lent its aid to the members of Palestine temple, A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to secure for this city two years hence the convention of the Mystic Shriners of America. The session this year will be held in Atlanta, Ga., next Wednesday and Thursday, and an invitation will be extended by the delegates from this city for the convention in 1916.

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RAILWAY LECTURE FOR LIBRARY

DENVER—The administration program passed the Colorado Senate late Wednesday. The bill authorizing the Governor to close saloons in districts affected by strike disturbances was passed on second reading on the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole.

After the debate on the liquor bill the military committee reported without recommendation the bill authorizing the Governor to prohibit the importation of arms.

More than a Half Century of Street Railroading in Boston is the subject on which Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds of the Boston Elevated railway will speak at the Boston Public Library, Monday night.

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St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

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GEOGRAPHY IS CALLED BASIC STUDY

Modern Teaching Methods Make Subject Important Where Commerce, Topography, History, Ally it With Many Phases of Educational Work

Geography teaching has changed radically in the last 15 or 20 years. No longer is it a matter of mere memorization and fact acquisition. It is a vital, purposeful thing, placed side by side with the three R's, relating and connecting all the other work of the school, interpreting to the child the life around him and forming a basis for the later development of the natural sciences.

Formerly it was dry as the dust that sweeps through the city streets on a March day. Now it is dynamic, active, full of color and romance. The children look forward to the geography hour and finish it with a broader sympathy, a wider knowledge, a closer touch with all the world. It has opened a wonder-world to them and they see it around their own doorstep.

"Geography," said James Bryce in the *Journal of Geography* for April, 1902, "is the foundation or starting point of human studies—literature, history, economics, sociology, etc." He goes on to say that it affords practical training in observation and reflection, but these though acknowledged, are not emphasized in geography study as in the first. The trend of education has become more vital, less bookish, and the study of geography is found to be a most effective means of accomplishing this.

Old and New Study

Formal geography begins in the fourth grade. The lessons proceed from the known to the unknown, starting from the child's own home neighborhood. Who that is grown does not remember the formidable book that was placed in his hands when the study of geography was begun in the years gone by? Winds, tides and continents were a conglomerate of unmeaning definitions, and a study of the map was liable to result in informing one that Colorado, perhaps, was a yellow patch in the middle of the patchwork map of the United States, while "New York was bounded in the north, etc.

The difference between the old and new geography is illustrated in the attitude toward maps. Today the fourth grade child's first introduction to a map is in the Boston schools and many others is a plan of the school neighborhood, reduced to a scale and properly developed by the pupil himself. It is his own representation on a flat surface of a portion of the earth's curved surface which is familiar to him and appeals to his interest. Additions to this little section map soon prepare the way for the many-sectioned map of the city in which he lives. When the true idea of what a real map is has been taught, a map of larger area with its symbols, can be interpreted properly. Contrasted with the old way of first unfurling a map of the world to the beginner and allowing him to miss its significance entirely because what was meant for symbols only, as the color was allowed to act as realities in themselves, the superiority of the present method is thought to be unquestioned.

Other features of the geography are similarly worked out. The child begins with his own known little world and is led to interpret it. How does he get his food? Where does it come from? Of what are the houses made, his clothing? From questions such as these the idea of trade is logically developed in his thought. Neighborhood industries are seen in a new light. Railways and waterways mean something more than a trip to the country or a summer holiday. His investigations carry him to all the countries of the earth.

The work is not abstract. It is as practical as it can be made. Field trips are taken. Parks, woods, fields, sea coast, the corner grocery store and big business establishments all afford rich material for the geography lesson. Climbing the hills the pupils learn of mountains, long ranges of them, the steep ascent, the fine views from the top. Down at the beach they see capes and promontories, islands and other type forms of land and water.

Teacher Uses Objects

When it comes to a study of products of foreign lands, the inter-relations of nations or the dependence of the individual upon other countries, the grocery store is a fertile field. Even a small one carries contributions from nearly every country on the globe. How they were brought over sea and land involves transportation and methods of handling the supply of this country to others.

It is always from his own land that the child branches out to other countries. Let him forget what he has learned about his own while studying the new, he constantly relates the one to the other.

In the lessons progress the pupils are

encouraged to bring to the schoolroom whatever they can that will help to illustrate the lesson. In this way the Franklin school in Boston has secured a valuable collection of objects for school work. If a class is studying China a box of Chinese articles is brought into the school room. All manner of Chinese things from rice to cloisonne are contained in it. The Indian collection is good for showing the ways of the early inhabitants of the land. Additional objects secured from their own homes, neighbors and other friends, are frequently brought in for exhibition by children. Pupils themselves often were born in other lands and left them late enough to retain strong memories of them which they can relate or can pass reminiscences of them on from their parents.

Outline Maps Employed

In order to impress certain points upon him, though instructed to make careful maps of his own, the pupil often is given outline maps which he is to fill in with the important cities, rivers, or products of a section. The smaller children often put on their maps pictures of animals, either cutting them from books or pamphlets and pasting them or drawing them themselves. It may be that a map of the Chicago district is

called for. Then the pupil shows the city in the midst of a vast flat territory, at the head of a great lake and waterway system with canal connection to the Mexican gulf. Products from the east and west, the north and south, iron, wheat, beef, fruits and manufactured products naturally flow to it and are distributed from the city in all directions. It may be that New York or Boston are the centers to be depicted, but whatever they are the reasons for their size and their activities are plainly depicted.

Thus geography is at once social, human, physiographic and commercial. It becomes to the child a thing of vitality and interest. He may forget the name of the capital of Texas, it may be that he never taxed his memory with it, but he knows where to find it. Better than the name of the city he knows what Texas is like. He knows its topography, its products, something of its history and its people, its grazing lands, its huge ranches and distances, its transportation facilities. He may never have seen the city of New York but he can tell about it, what makes it great and why. His knowledge is not as tradition. It is almost first hand. His study has brought the place so near to him he feels that he has almost seen it.

Until recently geography was looked upon as unnecessary in the high school, but commerce has made such demands upon it it is now a basic study for those taking a commercial course. At the High School of Commerce in Boston a great part of the four year's course is an amplification of the one subject, geography, so interrelated is one subject with another.

INCREASED PUBLIC INTEREST IN CIVIC CAMPAIGN SOUGHT

United Improvement Association Plans to Widen Its Activities by Securing More Supporters, and First Steps in This Project Will Soon Be Undertaken

Increased public interest in the activities of the United Improvement Association is being sought by members through individual and concentrated effort. As a first step each member will make a list of those of his acquaintance whom he believes might be interested in the movement. In a short time the first of what is expected to develop into a series of luncheons will be given, to which each member will invite four or five friends.

These plans were results of an address by Dr. B. M. Rastall, director of the municipal service bureau of New York, at the regular monthly meeting of the association last night, at which Benjamin C. Lane was elected president.

Dr. Rastall said the association had never made a proper effort to enlist the public in the cause. He told them that Boston was more backward in things that promote progress than any other city in his knowledge but that with the proper effort it could be brought up to the mark. He charged them with lack of diligence and said that while they had done much they had not yet scratched

the surface, and to do so a city wide and exhaustive campaign was necessary. He explained their needs and told briefly how to go about satisfying them. Four experts giving all their time, he said, should be engaged by the association and a central office maintained for city planning purposes.

Dr. Rastall's recommendations received the hearty endorsement of the members present. The committee on legislative affairs reported through its chairman, Benjamin C. Lane. Disapproval of the 1914 Legislature in allowing the charter to pass featured the report.

The association endorsed Mayor Curley's plan of borrowing \$500,000 within the debt limit for the purpose of taking what are now private ways, rather than widening main thoroughfares as advocated by the city council.

Following the report of other committees the regular business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected: President, Benjamin C. Lane, West Roxbury; first vice-president, William J. Drew, Harvard; second vice-president, Robert A. Woods, South End; third vice-president, William H. Thayer, Faneuil; treasurer, Edward M. Hartwell, Jamaica Plain.

OIL SEEN AS IMPORTANT PROBLEM

Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin Tells Royal Society of Arts That Question Is of Greatest Interest to Great Britain

USE FAST GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The problem of the oil supply is becoming more and more important. The question is of the greatest interest to Great Britain, since although traces of petroleum have been found in this country, the navy alone is consuming an ever increasing quantity of oil. In this connection a paper entitled "The Oil of the Empire," read by Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, F. I. C., F. C. S., before the colonial section of the Royal Society of Arts, gives a great deal of information.

The increasing importance of oil to the world has been recognized during the last few years, Dr. Perkin says. Great Britain's position as a manufacturing nation was originally the result of enormous coal-beds. Unfortunately not only is the price of coal increasing, but the supply cannot last forever. Oil is often easier to manipulate, especially for warships, and in many cases it can be used more economically than coal.

Although very little petroleum oil has yet been obtained in Great Britain or in her dependencies, deposits of shale have been found and worked profitably. In Scotland the shale industry was founded in 1850. Sometimes the companies met with many difficulties, but now, owing to the high price of oil, they are in a flourishing state. From one ton of shale an average of about 20 gallons of oil is obtained, and the annual production is now about 275,000 tons.

Prairie Provinces Promising

In Canada oil was first obtained in 1862, and the production has been declining since 1907. The chief existing oil fields are in Ontario and New Brunswick; lately, however, Alberta has attracted a great deal of attention. The geological formation indicates the likelihood of large quantities of oil being found. Oil and gas have been located in a number of borings, while active prospecting is now taking place, and it is possible that

the oil fields of Canada may be among the richest of the world. It is important, Dr. Perkin says, that the Canadian government should encourage the opening up of these new oil fields and prevent wildcat schemes and reckless company promoting.

In New Brunswick, the shale beds have only recently been systematically investigated, but the work of development is now proceeding and large quantities of gas have been obtained. The carriages on the Intercolonial railway of Canada are lit by natural gas, the total consumption by the railway company being from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 cubic feet per month. This natural gas may be a source of great prosperity to Canada. Newfoundland has yielded small quantities of oil.

In Australia and New Zealand very little oil has yet been obtained, but the shale deposits are being worked. In New South Wales the production has increased from 47,351 tons in 1907, to 75,104 tons, valued at £36,980 in 1911. In Tasmania about 40 gallons of crude oil are obtained from a ton of shale; estimates place the amount of unworked shale at 12,000,000 tons, and possibly a large industry may be founded.

In India the Burma oil wells yielded over 245,000,000 gallons in 1912; the oil is of two kinds, one with a high specific gravity and viscosity, but containing practically no solid paraffin, the other with a lower specific gravity and containing considerable quantities of hydrocarbons. The oil after being refined, is shipped by tank steamers belonging to the Burma Oil Company. In Eastern Bengal and Assam oil is also obtained, the output in 1912 being 3,747,395 gallons.

Trinidad, it is hoped, may become an important source of oil. The area of the great pitch lake is stated to be from 90 to 100 acres, and in the south of the island there are indications of oil; a great deal of boring has been done and the results have been satisfactory, so much so that several wells yielded 10,000 to 15,000 tons in a few months. Ninety wells had been drilled by the end of 1912, and 250,000 barrels of oil were exported during 1911.

Great Britain Output Small

In Africa very little oil has been obtained, except in Egypt, where the prospects are encouraging. Summarizing his remarks on mineral oil, the lecturer said that the oil production of the empire is

JOHN BASSETT MOORE TO LEAD THE MOHONK CONFERENCE

Former Counsellor of State Department Will Preside at Big Peace Meeting and Deliver Address on Recent Events Affecting International Amity

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—John Bassett Moore of Columbia University, member of the Hague court and recently counsellor of the state department, will preside at the twentieth annual Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration which meets here May 27, 28 and 29. His opening address is expected to deal with recent events affecting international peace. The conference, which is called by Daniel Smiley, will also discuss preparations for the third Hague conference, the development of arbitration treaties, the Wilson-Bryan peace treaties, and means whereby the United States may guarantee enforcement of its treaty obligations.

Addresses will be made by Dr. Andrew D. White, chief American delegate to the first Hague conference; George E. Foster, Canadian minister of trade and commerce; Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright and French E. Chadwick; H. B. F. Macfarland of Washington; Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent; Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde, of Northwestern University; John D. Lawson, dean of the University of Missouri law school; and Dr. John B. Clark, of Columbia University. Other speakers will include Rodolphe Lemieux, Ottawa; Prof. J. H. T. McPherson, of the University of Georgia; Richard Bartholdi, M. C. of Missouri, and John Stewart Bryan, editor of the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

Other Countries Accept

Prominent men who have accepted invitations include Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Bolivian minister; Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss minister; K. F. Shah, Chinese minister; M. J. Ferreira da Cunha and Louis H. Junod, Brazilian consul-general and Swiss consul, respectively, in New York; Dr. Shosuke Sato, Tokyo, Japan; Sydney A. Fisher, M. P., and W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, M. P.

Others among the 300 members expected are Charlemagne Tower, Philadelphia; Gov. Charles R. Miller of Dela-

ware; Judge Charles B. Howry of the United States court of claims; Circuit Judge Henry Wade Rogers of Connecticut; Congressman W. D. B. Ainey of Pennsylvania; William P. Borland of Missouri and Frank L. Greene of Vermont; Marcus M. Marks, New York; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; James Brown Scott, Washington; Bishop Luther B. Wilson, New York; Peter W. Meldrim, Savannah; Selden P. Spencer, St. Louis, and David P. Jones, Minneapolis. Naval circles will be represented by Rear-Admiral George W. Baird, William C. Braisted, C. M. Chester, C. F. Goodrich, Austin M. Knight, J. P. Merrell and J. B. Murdock.

Many Envoys to Be Sent

Official delegates will be sent by 40 business organizations including the National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Chambers of Commerce of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Erie, Wilmington, Worcester, Rochester, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Oskosh and Denver; the Board of Trade of Toronto, Maine (state), Portland, Massachusetts (state) and Philadelphia; the Manufacturers Association of New York, the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, the Nashville Commercial Club, the Illinois Manufacturers Association and the New Orleans Association of Commerce.

Educators will include Presidents Brown of New York University, Harris of Northwestern, Nichols of Dartmouth, Slocum of Colorado, Thwing of Western Reserve and Woolley of Mt. Holyoke. Among newspaper men will be H. L. Bridgman of the Brooklyn Standard Union, George Perry Morris of the Christian Science Monitor, W. P. Hamilton of the Wall Street Journal, Don C. Seitz of the New York World, William C. Deming of the Wyoming Tribune, James Simons of the Charleston News and Courier and William C. Church of the Army and Navy Journal.

STATE CONTROL IN BOSTON

Editorial Responding to a Suburban Proposal Raises Question as to Proper Care of City Streets

From a newspaper in one of the cities near Boston, but far enough away not to be willingly classed as suburban, comes the proposal that the streets of Boston should be taken over by the state. It is pointed out by the *Malden News* that the state "has taken away from Boston the control of its water, its greater parks, its police and its sewers" and the question follows, "Ought it not to consider placing its main highways, which belong to the people of all the suburbs as well, under honest attentive state control?" The basis for the hint is that Boston does not keep up her streets to the standard demanded by the suburban region. It is just possible that the general condition of the main thorough-

fares is as good as the average in the suburban cities and towns. Almost any traveler over the region would be able to cite some examples of municipal failure in this item in the outlying communities. But not to make excuse for the larger city by comparison that might, or might not, support the claim that there were others as bad, it is a fair question whether the state should not do for the streets what has been done for some of the other items of municipal care. This is the situation as set out in the *Malden News*:

"During the Fitzgerald administration, such main thoroughfares as Huntington and Commonwealth avenues, Beacon and Boylston streets were left to go from bad to worse. Today these streets, which are the leading approaches to Boston and abutting upon which are millions of dollars' worth of property, are full of deep and dangerous holes in the concrete or macadam that require motor or horse-drawn vehicles to be driven with the greatest care. Those streets which approach the North and South stations are neither repaired nor cleaned. The streets of the outlying residential districts, which as Brighton, Dorchester, Roxbury and Hyde Park joined Boston in an unguarded moment, are doubly worse than the streets of any suburb conducted by a government of its own."

Perhaps the indictment is overdrawn. Such indictments are liable to overstate a great sum of money is spent on the streets of Boston and there is constant pressure from the great number of constant travelers over them for a condition that will be free from the defects that the *Malden News* sets out. It is a familiar sight of the present season to see the broken places in the surface of the streets that are mentioned as the main avenues of entrance surrounded by an overseer's chalk-mark and the gang of men with picks and shovels following after to enlarge the area of the broken place to include all the loosened material in readiness for the next step of refilling with new concrete. Unless the overseer happens to pass while this process is going on, he may come to the conclusion that nothing is done by Boston to make her highways smooth for the people who come in from the suburbs with a sense of part-ownership and of unshared responsibility to call Boston to account. It may not be considered, as it needs to be, that the wear and tear of the enormous use of these streets imposes a task that the city has to meet with great expense and constant watching. But there is not so much need to defend Boston as to defend the state in this proposal.

Vegetable Oils Plentiful

A considerable part of the paper was devoted to the discussion of vegetable oils. Some of these oils are still used as lubricants, but their chief value is in the manufacture of soap, and of margarine and other foodstuffs. Many of these oils are also used by the paint and varnish trade, linseed, cottonseed, soya, rape, safflower and olive oil, ground-nut oil and palm oil being the most extensively used. Dr. Perkin gave an interesting description of these oils and also of some less well known kinds, mentioning in conclusion the vast tracts of oil-seed-bearing plants and trees still only exploited to a very limited extent.

Fish-oil is now more valuable owing to the possibility of hardening the oils and removing the unpleasant odor by the new hydrogenation process. The oils can, after this process, be used for making soap, and this industry, like the cultivation of vegetable oils, is capable of development. Thus, the lecturer said in conclusion, although the empire is not rich in mineral oil, there is in the vast stores of vegetable oils plenty of scope for enterprise.

Young Man--

This is a young man's store. Macular Parker Spring and Summer Suits feature best styles, fabrics and color effects that "set off" the figure and retain the touch of refinement. Our young men's business is growing rapidly because of this.

Built on the premises by tailors who understand wants of young dressers.

Young Men's Dept.—Street Floor

\$25 to \$45

Stetson Hats Exclusively

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY
400 WASHINGTON STREET BOSTON

to handle its own water problem as well as it could be done by the city that the state came into the case. The sewer district situation was much the same and had the same general, constructive reason for its starting point. The parks of Boston are largely the city's affair and those that may be cited as showing the state's sharing are a part of a system that had to take Boston as one of the elements in a regional development.

When only the police instance is left for a fair comparison it is realized that the problems of enforcement of the law and protection of persons and property is quite another problem from that of making and keeping in repair the local streets. There is but one reason for the commonwealth controlling the police, and it is that it could not stand aside and see its laws unrespected. It was indeed a strain of state authority and open to the objection that it was an interference with local self government, but it was one that had a deep and serious reason. However bad may be the streets named in the article quoted, it can hardly be said to show a disrespect of the commonwealth in its entirety. The repair of roads is a local problem, if ever there were one. It only ceases to be that when the superior interest is that of the general public, as is the situation with the state highway. It still exists as to a city like Boston, whose superiority of interest in the condition of its own streets is obvious and unqualified.

Country districts, taken by themselves, could get along without the state roads, but Boston could not develop and expand and prosper with its streets less than good, and its interest is all on the side of making them excellent. The fashion of turning to the state to remedy all the defects of local governments, supply all deficiencies in administration, and take over every function that was not efficiently discharged, is not one that derives much encouragement from experience or theory. The closer the responsibility to the field of operation, the better. That, we believe, is a sound rule, upheld by general observation. It may have an exception in the case of the enforcement of law in the broad sense, but it has exception there only through a necessity that was unmistakable. The Legislature has recognized that even this invasion of the state is not a prudent general policy. Only one other city, Fall River, has had its police taken over by the state, and it is probable that this instance would not have been undertaken years ago, rather soon after the Boston example was set. Repeated attempts to extend the state authority over the police of other cities have been defeated, and the determination not to carry the plan further is evidently settled.

If the project of calling in the state to supply local deficiency were to be employed wherever there is a failure to keep up to a high standard, there would be tendency to reduce municipal governments to mere subsidiaries of the commonwealth, and the Legislature would have a needless addition to its business in being called upon to pass upon such matters as the need of resurfacing roads in various corners of the state. If Boston were to be relieved of its street care, Malden, if it can be thought that a street there is ever less than solid and smooth, would have to plead for a state supervision. And the remedy for any poor administration would be more climbing of Beacon hill in an already deeply worn

path by petitioners who have no thought of the limits of general and local government.

The mischief of the effort to substitute state for city and town authority, as we see it, is that it helps break down the local sense of responsibility. It is a shift that may already have gone too far. But it is a cheering fact that there is a realization of some boundary line between the state and the municipality as an instrument of government that stands in the way of its being over-swept. Boston may need to be called to account before the general public. But it needs also to be given some chance to repair its own streets, and its own municipal conduct.

WALLS KEEP OUT NOISE AND ODORS

The "sound proof wall" between Nos. 50 and 54 East Fifty-ninth street, New York, built to protect the ears of the occupants of No. 54, has been proved a success, says the *Buffalo Courier*. The plans for the wall are the only ones of this type ever filed with the New York building department. They have been the object of interest to the city's architects and builders.

The second and third floors of No. 50 contain large printing presses. The upper floors of No. 54 are occupied by apartments. The roar of the printing machinery proved so disturbing to the flat dwellers that they appealed to their landlord.

The landlord called in an architect and the architect designed the wall. It is made of hollow terra cotta blocks stuffed with mineral wool. The blocks are of the kind used in fireproof floors and partitions.

They have been known as good absorbers of sound waves, but this is the first test of them purely for that purpose. The mineral wool in the hollow spaces serves as a muffler. The wall also keeps the odor of printers ink out of the apartments in No. 54.

HOUSEKEEPING AND FARMING IN SCHOOL COURSE

LOS ANGELES.—An agricultural headquarters of two acres, where gardening and farming will be taught to boys and home making to girls is the plan of the school department, according to a statement in the *Tribune* of Clayton F. Palmer, head of the gardening department.

"A model cottage will be a feature of the work," said Mr. Clayton. "Here relays of girls from the neighborhood schools and others will learn the most efficient and economical methods of home keeping. A vegetable garden will contribute its share to their training in cooking. The household economics department will get out the plans, and the drawing department will trace them, and it is possible some of the building and furnishing may be done by the carpentry and cabinetmaking departments."

FORE RIVER PLANT HEAD AT DESK

QUINCY, Mass.—Joseph W. Powell has taken up active duties as president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, succeeding Francis T. Bowles. He will be joined in Quincy by Mrs. Powell and family next month.

TELEPHONE, OXFORD 1

Filene's

Baby Dresses from Germany in the "International" Dress Shop

German dresses are the most practical baby dresses that come over the ocean—German thrift shows in the choice of none but sturdy materials, plain styles, and quantities of cleverly fashioned play and school "tyers" that lengthen the life of dresses.

Then, too, they are quaint and original, and, best of all, are little priced.

Dresses of repp, percale, and drilling, in white or colors, for children of two to six are \$1, \$1.50 and \$1.95. "Tyers" come in gingham or repp with sleeves, and can be worn like dresses; or in strong honeycomb cloth, color-bound and cross-stitched, without sleeves. They are 75c, \$1 and \$1.50.

(THIRD FLOOR)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NAMES OF COLORS
GIVE LITTLE CLUE

Names for colors this season appear more varied than ever, and it would be quite impossible for the uninitiated to guess the color from the name by which it is known. Among those colors which are supposed to be popular are Columbia, corn, spark blue, sky, duobonnet, wistaria, beige, doudet, maize, moss green, cadet, mouse, pig skin, king blue, paprika, hello, China blue, russet, beauty, mandarin, Havana, Jess rose, tango, Eleanor blue, Nell beauty, flame and syster.

TRIED RECIPES

RECEPTION BISCUIT

Put one and one half tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and one fourth cupful of shortening (using butter and lard in equal parts) in a bowl. Pour over one cupful of scalded milk, and when mixture is lukewarm add one yeast cake dissolved in one fourth cupful of lukewarm water, the white of one egg beaten until stiff, and three and one half cupfuls of bread flour, once sifted. Toss on a slightly floured board and knead. Return to bowl, cover and let rise until mixture has doubled its bulk. Again toss on a slightly floured board, and pat and roll to one half inch in thickness. Shape with a small round cutter, place in buttered pan close together, let rise until light, and brush over with yolk of egg slightly beaten and diluted with one half tablespoonful of cold water. Bake in a hot oven until delicately browned.—Delineator.

PEACH FRITTERS

Drain a can of peaches as dry as possible and make a sauce of the juice, using a level tablespoon of cornstarch, a teaspoon of lemon juice and about one half cup of sugar. Boil five minutes, to be sure that the starch is well cooked.

Make a batter for the peaches with the beaten yolk of one egg, one cup of flour sifted with a saltspoon of salt, four tablespoonfuls of cold water, a teaspoon of melted butter and beat hard, then add the stiffly beaten white of one egg and set in the ice chest for one or two hours. Dip each half of drained peach in the batter and fry in deep hot fat; drain and serve with the hot sauce. The fat should be smoking and much hotter than for a doughnut or uncooked mixture.—Alice E. Whitaker.

ORNAMENTAL SALAD

For an ornamental salad, soak half a pint of white haricot beans all night; cover with milk and boil slowly till tender, but not broken; drain and set aside to cool; then mix thoroughly with a dressing composed of one tablespoonful each of vinegar, minced parsley and chopped young shallots, with three of oil and salt and pepper to taste. In the center of a rather shallow glass bowl arrange the curly white heart of an endive, trimmed into a not too straggling shape. The leaves of this must be loosened and laid again in its former shape. Now lay the beans around in a circle and pushing these aside in several places fill the cavities with bacon. The pretty green, surrounded with white and flecked with narrow black lines, is very ornamental.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CHICKEN WITH RICE

Prepare chicken as for fricassee. Brown each piece in a kettle with a little butter, chicken fat and onions, salt, pepper and pinch of garlic. When well browned cover with water and let boil until tender. Boil rice in plenty of salted water until each grain is well done. When near time to serve, drain off most of the gravy from the chicken and pour over it a can of tomatoes. Stew until chicken absorbs the flavor of tomato, then pour tomato over the rice and add a little chicken gravy and cook a little longer. Serve chicken on platter with rice as border.—Denver Times.

LINEN CLOSET

Linen stored in a closet warm and poorly ventilated will become yellow and will crack earlier than if stored otherwise, says the St. Louis Star. The properly constructed linen closet should be in a cool, dry place. Each shelf should be covered with linen slips fastened with drawing pins. Have the linen slips broad enough to fold back and cover the contents of the shelves. Old sheets may be used for this purpose.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Making Motion Pictures

Photographs for the motion picture shows are often made in the very country where the story happened. Richard Harding Davis tells about going to Cuba to help the people who wanted to make pictures for a story of the American army's doings down there. Many funny things happened to the little company of actors, managers and photographers. The lady who acted Madame Alvarez, wife of the President, had to escape and be rescued and do so many things in the dust and sunshine of summer that she used to say she wished she had stayed in the palace and not tried to escape. She had to escape in her ball dress and the Cubans told some one after the open carriage had rolled by that the Queen of Spain had just passed. The officials of Cuba were sometimes puzzled by this traveling party. One day just as they were acting out a scene among the palms and grass out in the country, they heard a man come riding down the long road from town at full gallop. It was a policeman who wanted to arrest them all! The man with the camera was not a bit disturbed. He just moved his camera and took a picture of the policeman as he dashed up to them. They had Cuban soldiers make an attack on tall closed gates, in a park, pretending to storm them. The soldiers got so excited that they actually did climb the sharp iron pickets, and tore their clothes scrambling over.

PRETTIEST MODEL GOWNS
AND MOST PLEASING HATS

Visits to salons of Doeillet and Camille Roger in Paris.



(Reproduced by permission)

"Joconde" and another attractive model brought out by Doeillet

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A visit to Doeillet in the Place Vendôme revealed the prettiest model gowns imaginable, and then half an hour spent in the salons of Camille Roger in the Rue de la Paix made me feel that this was the prettiest season in hats that had ever been.

A pale pastel blue straw of the finest, silkiest kind in a cloche shape was trimmed with great white ivy leaves, and at the side front a cluster of most beautiful white lilac.

A rose sailor shape in fine straw was charmingly girlish, with marguerite daisies sewn flat on the under part of the brim and a black velvet band round the hat with marguerites sewn at intervals on it. So simple, yet unique and smart.

A really beautiful toque was of dark blue straw, with a tiny brim of the shiny satin, so much worn, a long narrow shape higher to one side in the crown than the other; in the very front a little soft feather tip of yellow with a similar green one at the back and half feather curling over each side where the satin joined the straw crown high up, of dark blue with at intervals some red and a few yellow strands of ostrich, giving the striped look that is such a feature of the inimitable gowns just now. It is hard to describe the smartness of this little hat.

Foliage Season in Hats

There were beautiful shady hats, too, for garden parties and seaside wear, and these were almost without exception trimmed with flowers. A pale citron shade with round crown and slightly down-turned brim was trimmed with three giant white marguerites with their foliage, and a plain band of black velvet round the crown. Then there were some large shapes trimmed with tiny flowers, such as buttercups or daisies, white harebells growing up all round the crown, with a big rose and its foliage to one side.

A wreath for a hat we saw was of two large roses in front with the wreath of foliage white at one side and a deep rich shade of blue at the other side. It is a foliage season and the effects obtained are most artistic.

A "chapeau sérieux" was of black straw with brim of shiny satin and a wreath of foliage round it rather high up—a double wreath, I should say, separated by berries of a tan shade, the leaves of which were white downwards and a rich shade of green upwards and a good slanting line of rushes off to one side; it was charming.

The little shepherdess shapes are great favorites; one of black tulle with the daintiest little moss rosebuds peeping out from the tulle and nestling close to the hair behind was beautiful; and

another in old rose straw with the most natural-looking old-fashioned damask roses in a wreath across the front, and then going under the hat at the back where it was tilted up, was finished with a tie of just the right shade of blue tulle.

The very coarse silky straw is in again and a charming shape of this, close and high, was trimmed simply with a great bow of the wide shiny black satin ribbon.

Lovely Tailleurs Shown

At Doeillet's we saw charming gowns for afternoon wear and some lovely tailcoats. The first one shown us was particularly attractive in blue gabardine, with scant little underskirt buttoned up a little way in front and a long tunic box plaited in small box plaits all round; the belt was some 3½ inches wide and gave a long-waisted effect, and was trimmed with mother of pearl buttons in lines down; the sleeves were buttoned up from the wrist quite some way with the same buttons, and they appeared also on the little bolero coat. The collar, of course, was in white pique.

Another tailor was in a check of rose red and green and was a sporty little costume with plain skirt baggy on the hips and a little loose coat stitched into an inverted tuck across the back below the waist ending in two plaques of red enamel, the material left loose from the plait, giving a smart bit of fullness at either side. The fronts were sharply cut away from the bust and buttons of the same red enamel trimmed them. The sailor collar and waistcoat were of white pique and a broad belt made of straps of the material showed lines of white pique between.

"Joconde" of Blue Chiffon

A blue chiffon gown in a rich shade of peacock was called "Joconde." The underskirt was made of flowers of chiffon; the tunic was of plaited chiffon with a broad band of embroidery in silver reaching to below the knees and a deep hem some eight inches in depth, or even more, in soft satin of the same shade as the chiffon. The bodice was of the chiffon over white pet and charmingly made with a turnover collar of the satin and a sash of the same with bow and ends to the left side at the back.

Another afternoon gown in navy blue taffetas, with the bodice and plaid in lovely shades of blue and red for the skirt, made a pretty effective gown—the plaid was large and used on the straight for the underskirt and on the cross for the tunic; the sash was of the plain blue and the collar of the plaid.

Quite a Coster Effect

A tailor that was young looking and pretty had a skirt of fine blue serge with a tunic on forme round the back ending in a little tuck each side under some little mother of pearl buttons. The little coat was of inimitable stripes of blue, eury and green, it had a little batiste collar with green stitching about it and the belt tied in front with quite a coster effect of buttons on it. Two little green tassels at the back at either side of the waist finished off the little coat very smartly.

A blue linen in a lovely shade of natter was quite charming, the underskirt narrow and buttoned up in front with white pearl buttons, a plaited tunic to well below the knees and a smart little coat with mother of pearl buckles in the back and a white pique collar and waistcoat.

GLOVE HINTS

A great convenience for the woman who wears wash gloves, says the New York News, is the wooden glove stretcher that can now be purchased for a small sum. By using this frame the danger of ripping gloves is avoided.

After the gloves are taken from the stretcher dust them with talcum powder before wearing. This prevents them from becoming damp in warm weather.

EMBROIDERY IS
VERY DELICATE

The new embroideries for summer are going to be things of delicacy and loveliness. Nothing but the sheerest lawns and voiles are being used—even batiste is little used, preference being for the more transparent material, says the Toledo Blade. The embroidery is done, running to flower patterns, and remarkably like real hand work. Against the almost transparent background this stands out wonderfully well. Strips of chiffon come now very finely embroidered, especially for summer fabrics. The widths, of course, vary enough for use as ruffling, or the fashionable many tiered effect.

FASHIONS TAKE MEXICAN TONE
Charming novelties in rich colors

Mexico has come before the public eye so prominently that it has presented another idea to fashion designers, and now that the Balkan troubles are over it is time for something else to arise to give new impetus to the styles. The question is asked, "What will become of these new Mexican fashions if this agitation proves but temporary?"

Whether these unique and romantic styles remain, with us for any extended length of time, they furnish for the time being some charming novelties, and colors as rich as were ever worn when the Balkans ruled the world of fashions. Designers have remembered how impossible it is to separate the thought of a well-dressed Mexican woman from that of

lavish ornaments and particularly charming shawls and these will be worn for evening wraps. The trend has lent to the world of fashion the jaunty little boleros, his bright colored sash and fancy turbans.

Fancy combs, and dainty fans, the pride of the Mexican coquette, have been loaned to the northern maids, but whether the fans will be wielded as gracefully or effectively as has been done for centuries by the southern beauties is a question, as long practices has rendered the use of the fan an art with the Mexican woman of fashion.

FOR THE COOK

The marketing should be sorted and put away as soon as it comes into the house. If it is allowed to wait until what seems a convenient time to attend to it the meat and vegetables may lose some of their freshness.

A very good way to dispose of slices of toast and scraps of bread is to brown all in the oven, then roll and sift, then when you bake cookies or sand tarts, three or four cups of the crumbs are used in place of part of the flour called for in the recipe.

A delicious 15-minute pudding is made by sifting together one cupful of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with a little salt, add enough rich milk to make a drop-batter. Steam with cherries or any fruit desired. Serve with cream and sugar. Canned fruit may be used with excellent results.

Lemon cream sherbet is made with one and a half cupfuls of sugar and three fourths cupful of lemon juice. Mix two cupfuls of milk and two cupfuls of thin cream. Add milk mixture very slowly to fruit mixture; then add a few grains of salt. Freeze, using three parts finely crushed ice to one part rock salt.—Dallas News.

WHAT IMPRESSES A CUSTOMER

Importance of the attitude of store's sale force

When a customer reaches her home after a shopping expedition, it is not so much the store of Blank & Co. that she remembers as it is the alert, obliging saleswoman who showed her the merchandise and assisted in selecting her purchases. If it happened to be one who was brusque or inattentive in her manner, this is also apt to be remembered, and the influence which is left with the shopper is that given, not by any courtesy on the part of the firm or the department managers, but by the salesforce, who are the only ones usually that come into direct contact with the customers.

There is an importance surrounding every duty which a saleswoman performs which should not be underestimated, for on her rests the responsibility

of disposing of the stock of merchandise in which possibly several members of the firm have invested their fortunes. The owners are in their offices attending to other parts of the business, the buyers have completed their part of the work, the advertising manager has written the last word of his alluring advertisements, but upon the salesforce has been placed the responsibility of meeting the customers and playing hostesses to them.

Courteous attention and obliging service which the customer remembers and which make her desire to return for other shopping as well as to recommend that particular store to her friends, are given mostly by the salesforce, who have the opportunity to build an enviable reputation, not only for themselves, but for the store where they are employed.

MOSAIC WORK

Hostesses who are on the search for table linen for luncheon will be glad of small cloths and doilies of handsome plain linen ornamented with what is known as mosaic work, says the Washington Herald. The threads are drawn out and beautiful designs worked thereon, while there is an edge worked in the same way. Since all the drawn threads are closely buttonholed over, the cloth and doilies are strong as well as beautiful.

NO CASTOR MARKS

Before rolling the davenport, dresser or bed out of its usual position, place a newspaper in front of the castors and then move the furniture, says the Newark News. This precaution is advisable whether the floor is carpeted or not, as in the one case tears will be avoided, and in the other unsightly scratches.

SMALL BACKYARD CULTIVATED
Many vegetables raised in limited space

Back of my house in the city of Washington I have a space 40x6 feet, where I raised vegetables for my home use last summer. I am employed from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, and the only time I could devote to my garden was after 7 o'clock in the evening. That I had excellent success in my little backyard plot was not the slightest doubt, writes a contributor to the Country Gentleman.

The soil was yellow clay, but in two evenings I worked it over with a fork spade. Then I scattered two loads of fresh street sweepings over the plot and let it stand three days, wetting the surface thoroughly each evening. I turned the ground twice; then I was ready to plant.

I planted lima beans against the 40-foot fence, and ran twine from the ground to the top of the fence. After they started to climb, the beans required little attention and I naturally felt encouraged when I was able to pick a quart or more as they were required.

Next I undertook tomatoes—two lines of them, each line 40 feet long. I first constructed 10 wooden ladders, each 18 inches wide, at a total expense of 50 cents—the cost of a hundred plasterer's laths.

The uprights were made by nailing two laths together, with an overlap of about 10 inches, and, after allowing for the depth they would be driven into the ground, I completed the ladder by nailing on six rungs. It took me only one night to make them.

Wires were run from the top of the fence to the tops of the ladders to maintain uniformity and provide additional strength.

About three inches on each side of the uprights of the ladders I planted tomato plants, making four plants to a ladder. As I also had two plants at each end, next to the fence, the total was 60 plants in a space 18 inches by 40 feet.

As the plants reached a foot in height I tied them carefully to the uprights with strips of cotton half an inch wide, and I continued so to tie them as they grew.

My growth, I thoroughly wet the plants with a mixture of one part cow manure to eight parts water. The vines were kept free from suckers, and when they were 18 to 24 inches high the bottom leaves were cut off about 12 inches.

I also found it advisable to cut the leaves above in half—that is, at the fourth petal from the vine or stem.

In cutting the suckers special care should be taken that the plants are not headed, as this prevents growth. I headed one of my plants intentionally, with the result that it yielded 21 tomatoes, while the plant on the opposite side of the upright that was not headed had from four to six tomatoes every eight inches apart, and reached a height of 10½ feet.

The removal of the suckers and the cutting back of the leaves at the start will cause the tomatoes to grow on the main and only vine you should have, at distances that range from about seven to nine inches apart.

My motto with this crop then is: "Half leaves, one vine, no suckers, and plenty of large tomatoes."

I found that after the vines had begun to bear I could pick about 60 large, juicy tomatoes twice a week, the average weight of the fruits being about 14 ounces.

One of the vines in my garden grew to 18½ feet in height, bearing tomatoes eight feet from the ground which weighed, when picked Oct. 12, one pound six ounces and one pound ten ounces, respectively. I propose to add several inches next year to the height of the ladders.

One foot of the small space of 3½ feet between the edge of ladders and the wall was used for a 40-foot row of string beans. These I renewed four times during the season, so that I had young beans constantly throughout the summer.

The remaining space of 1½ feet I divided into sections eight feet long, in which I planted lettuce, beets, radishes, onions and the like from time to time throughout the season.

Finest Quality **Whittemore's** Shoe Polishes Largest Variety

"ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A. 1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes. Polish with a brush or cloth. 25 cents. "HART BLISS" size, 10c.

"DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. 25c. "STAR" size, 10c.

"QUICK WHITE" (in liquid form with sponge) quickly cleans and whitens dirty canvas shoes. 2 sizes, 10c and 25c.

"GILT EDGE." The only black dressing for ladies' and children's shoes that positively contains oil. Softens and preserves. Imparts a beautiful black lustre. LARGEST QUANTITY. FINEST QUALITY. It saves time, labor and brushes, as it shines without brushing. Sponge in every bottle, so always ready for use. 25c. FRENCH GLOSS, 10c.

"ALBO" cleans and whitens BUCK, NUBUCK, SUEDE, and CANVAS SHOES. 12 round white cakes packed in zinc boxes, with sponge, 10c. In handsome large aluminum boxes, with sponge, 25c.

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ONLY IN RED BOXES
A. G. MORSE CO., ORIGINATORS, CHICAGO

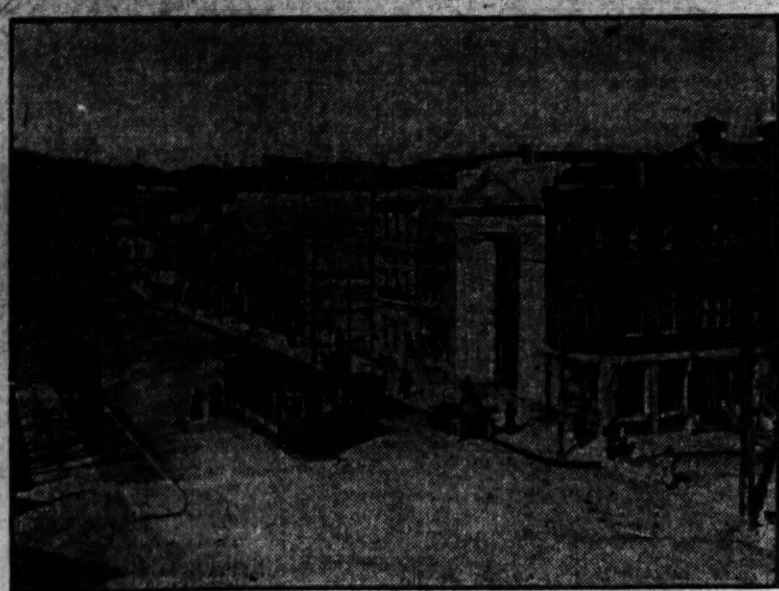
MONTCLAIR HAS RAPID GROWTH

Beautiful Suburb of New York
Sees Population Nearly Double
in Last Fourteen Years,
and Gets Many Improvements

MORE FINE BUILDINGS

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Whether one looks back to the time when Generals Washington and Lafayette slept on bundles of straw in the old Crane mansion—this was then the village of Cranestown—or only for a dozen years, the growth and development of this beautiful suburb of New York city are most marked. In 1900 the population was 13,000; in 1910 it was 21,500, and now it is given as 34,000.

Its attractive situation on high ground and its views of beautiful Watchung mountain are among the features that first drew people to this town, now noted for its hundreds of noticeably handsome residences, many with fine lawns and grounds, and its wide avenues and numerous trees. The presence of large numbers of people of unusual intelligence and of progressive inclinations has brought into existence here many useful institutions. Among these, besides the best of educational facilities, are societies and clubs for the benefit and pleasure of the population. The Civic Association is credited with doing much to stimulate the improvement of the town. The association has worked together with the municipal art commission; and there is much to show for the efforts of both. The park system is one of the impressive features of the place; the



Section of Bloomfield avenue, showing business structures

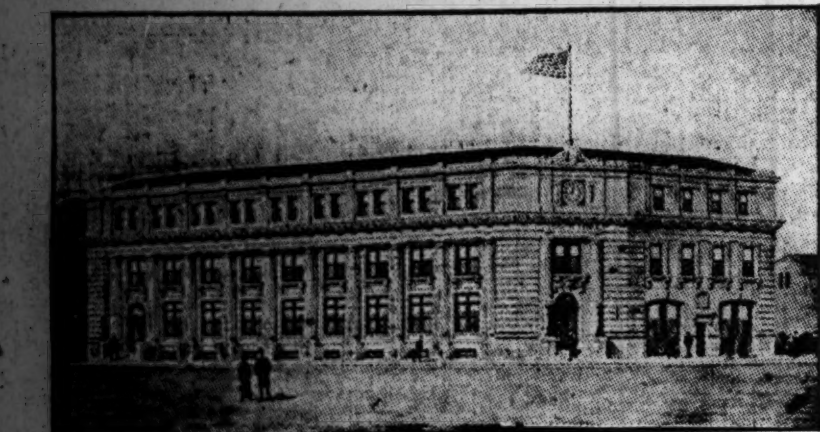
with its fine lawns, walks and elm trees. Included in this group are the high school, primary and grammar schools and a large auditorium. Distributed in different parts are more primary school houses, all of brick and stone, and equipped with modern facilities. A new one is being built on the east side, and a high school building is in process of construction in Upper Montclair. Other schools in town are the manual training school, a state normal school and a military academy. There are besides a number of private schools. Montclair has two railroads and a trolley line which makes connections

who has been followed by George Innes, Jr. Other names in this list are J. S. Hartley and Lawrence C. Earle.

Washington Slept on Straw

It was in the autumn of 1780 that General Washington for a time made his headquarters here, and the Crane mansion was selected for his use. Mrs. Mercy Crane, the occupant at that time, according to tradition, was embarrassed by being unprepared for such distinguished company as Generals Washington and Lafayette, and was profuse in her apologies because of the lack of certain popular luxuries, and also of beds to place at their disposal, the latter circumstance being due to the presence of other guests. This difficulty, however, was speedily overcome by Washington, who in earlier years on the frontier often had slept under far less comfortable conditions, and who now proposed that some bundles of straw be brought in from the stable and placed in the dining room. This was done, and the two officers, wrapped in their army blankets, slept on the straw. The troops encamped to the south of the mansion between Valley road and what now is Mountain avenue. This locality has become a beautiful residential section.

What used to be Cranestown became Montclair in 1860. At the public meeting which acted on the question, "Claremont" was the popular choice, but on ascertaining the large number of places of that name in the United States it was decided to settle the difficulty by reversing the syllables and spelling the word Montclair.



New city hall building, corner Bloomfield avenue and Valley road

Montclair Athletic Club and the Country Club in Upper Montclair provide wholesome activities and entertainment for a large number of residents. The Montclair Club and the Commonwealth Club also are prominent organizations. The Y. M. C. A. has a large stone and brick building; the public library is housed in a commodious edifice, toward which Andrew Carnegie gave a considerable sum; a new library building for the benefit of residents of Upper Montclair is being constructed and promises to be an architectural ornament.

Schoolhouses Are Inviting

Assembled in the central part of the town is a group of buildings for school purposes that reminds one of a college,

ELYRIA MUSICAL ART SOCIETY HAS WOMAN'S CHORAL BRANCH

Institution Discovers Latent Talent in Community and Aids Its Culture—Gives Several Concerts Yearly

MEMBERS NUMBER 200

ELYRIA, O.—Since the organization here six years ago of the Elyria Musical Art Society the city has been astonished at the discovery of latent musical talent hitherto unsuspected. The society not only has brought talent to light, but its activities have been an incentive to culture and development along musical lines. A high standard of work has been maintained by the society, and a little band of enthusiastic musicians gathered together that indicates bigger things for the future.

On Feb. 10, 1908, 13 women met for the purpose of organizing a musical club. Plans for a society were perfected, officers elected, committees appointed and an outline of musical study adopted. The society had in its enrollment 20 active and five associate members, and meetings were held each fortnight at the homes of the various members, when papers were presented and musically illustrated by those present.

The society's growth has been steady. At the beginning of the second year a permanent meeting hall was needed, as the club had acquired a total membership of 32. The careers and works of the masters have been studied with instructive papers and illustrative programs, from the primitive and medieval ages down to the music of the present era. Miss Ada Reely and Miss Mame Willard mapped out the line of study during the early years of the club in an efficient manner.

The third year's work began with an innovation in the form of a choral department, with a membership of 27, under the direction of Mrs. J. W. Smith, and this chorus of women's voices has assisted materially in the programs of the club. A series of lectures also was given that year by Prof. Edward Dickinson of Oberlin. Mr. and Mrs. Sol Marcoson of Cleveland gave a violin and piano recital; two evening recitals were given by the Elyria string quartet, and a chorus concert with A. E. Terry of Elyria as soloist.

The growth among the active and

with the tube to New York city. The service is considered exceptionally good, since more than 100 trains each way carry residents to and from the metropolis, while trolley cars run every five minutes.

This place from its early years has been especially attractive to artists, and there is general appreciation of art among the residents. Recently the generosity of two prominent citizens has made possible the erection of an art museum. In this building are several valuable permanent gifts of paintings and other works, also a number of loan exhibits. Many artists have come to settle under the shadow of Watchung mountain. The first is said to have been Harry Fenn, and the next George Innes,

chorus members has been gratifying, and the honorary list has reached 75. The fourth year gave Elyria music lovers an opportunity to hear good musicians, Cecil Fanning being the first, followed by two chorus concerts, the second having Mrs. Caroline Harter-Williams of Cleveland as violin soloist. Miss Virginia Bestor of Washington, D. C., gave an afternoon program.

"The Golden Threshold," by Lisa Lehmann, was presented by members of the club, assisted by Warren Whitney and James McMahon of Cleveland. The greatest event of the year was an evening concert by the Russian Symphony Orchestra. The cooperation and financial support from the Elyria citizens was encouragement for bringing another symphony orchestra to this city soon.

The fifth year included in its 16 programs creditable work by all the members of the club, including its singers, pianists, violinists and organists, with an increased active membership. Frederick Goerner, violinist, and Caroline Harter-Williams, violinist, assisted in several programs, and the Oberlin Conservatory Orchestra and Cecil Fanning each gave a recital. The choral department gave a fine program, with its increased membership, including "The Legend of Granada," by H. K. Hadley.

The sixth year recorded the largest membership, the club having grown to 200, including active, associate, honorary and student members. Mrs. Rachel Freese-Green, soprano, gave the opening recital, and James McMahon, bass, and Roy Crocker, pianist, each gave an afternoon program.

The club has been assisted this year by Rosalie Thornton, pianist, of Boston, and Alice Hodgetts, soprano, of Toronto. Mrs. Caroline Hudson-Alexander of New York gave a successful song recital, assisted by her husband as accompanist. Miss Ruegger, violinist, and Lyman Wells Clary, baritone, have assisted in other programs. Lisa Lehmann's "Golden Threshold" is to be given by members of the club this month, on account of its charm and beauty. Mrs. Blanch Willford and Mrs. Vera Reely will act as soloists from the club, assisted by Warren Whitney and James McMahon. A successful concert by the choral department has been given, under the direction of Prof. Charles H. Adams of Oberlin. Mrs. Adams assisting in solo parts.

Miss Anna M. Monroe was the president of the club the first five years of its existence, and Mrs. Katherine Garford Thomas is serving in that capacity at present.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

UPPER CLASS
They will cost too much, some one explains. For the workaday democracy, and that is why the aeroplanes will belong to the aristocracy.

DIRECT PURPOSE
What is to be the keynote of advice you intend to offer the young men in your class-day address?

"Not to spend too much time waiting to accept a position, but to go at once hunting for a job."

It is now reported that the picture postcard is going out. Up to date it has been pretty busily engaged in coming back from the ones away on a journey to those remaining at home and perhaps it will so continue for some time to come.

APPROPRIATE
"I am planning to have my guests dance between the dinner courses. What kind of step would you deem most fitting?"

"I should recommend the menu-step."

PASS IT ON
There's a type of man you like to meet in your home, your office, or the street; He bears upon his honest face A sense of cheerfulness and grace. And since he brings all this to you Why can't you give to others, too, As much of pleasure as you can By being that same type of man?

RHODE ISLAND MAN OUT FOR GOVERNOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—State Senator R. Livingstone Beekman of Newport has officially announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Senator Beekman is opening headquarters to conduct his campaign. Aram J. Pothier, Republican, is the present Governor.

NEW HOTEL SITE PURCHASED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—William Lay of the New England Real Estate Company has bought the McCauley property, 187-189 Main street, for the purpose of erecting a six-story hotel containing 70 rooms. The purchase price was stated to be \$85,000.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

RENO GAZETTE—In sequence to a previous article strongly favoring the holding of an annual art institute in this city, at least in this state, comes assurance from the trustees of the Carnegie library of Reno, offering the use of the building for the displays without cost. This liberal offer is but following the footsteps of the Utahns, who have so splendidly encouraged the development of art in that state. It is the custom there for an exhibit to be held in the even numbered years in the libraries of other cities in the state. Of course, Utah encourages its institute by an appropriation from the state treasury. Nevada may sometime do likewise, but for the first exhibit public subscriptions must be depended upon, and it is hoped and expected that they will be liberal.

Nevada Reaches Out for Art

Housewives to Help the Grocers
The Golden Threshold, by Lisa Lehmann, was presented by members of the club, assisted by Warren Whitney and James McMahon of Cleveland. The greatest event of the year was an evening concert by the Russian Symphony Orchestra. The cooperation and financial support from the Elyria citizens was encouragement for bringing another symphony orchestra to this city soon.

MANCHESTER UNION—The president of the Manchester Housewives League has made it very clear what is the purpose of the organization. It is reciprocity and cooperation. There is to be no attempt to do away with the much-abused middle man. His usefulness in the economies of life is to be recognized. But he is to be required to keep himself and his surroundings clean. In return, he is to be urged to be more considerate. Notwithstanding this is the age of the telephone, one delivery a day is to be considered adequate. There are some people now living whose grandmothers were glad they could send to the store once a week. With the letting up on the store man in the way of calls upon his delivery service, there is to be cash payment or prompt settlement of credit accounts. It will greatly simplify business if the Housewives league can bring this about, even approximately! And having done so much as to refrain from telephoning orders at unreasonable hours, and securing the prompt liquidation of indebtedness, the ladies will have a right to demand that what comes to them from the markets shall be clean and free from contamination. Meanwhile there is also much to be gained by the meeting together of those interested in the management of the household. There has been a great change from the simplicity of our ancestors. Time was when women met at quiltings and apple-parings and talked of the cost of articles of household necessity and exchanged recipes, or "receipts," one with another. In these later days this has come to be considered plebeian, or worse, and the women, in their clubs, talk of something else than the making of soap, or bread, and the curing of bacon. There has been something lost, as well as something gained, by the change. It would be well if the women at the head of households conferred together more freely and frankly, if they made comparisons of prices of commodities and processes of preparing them for the table. This is now left almost exclusively to special columns in news-

papers. It would be better if there were more real home life in it, and the Housewives league can do much in the right direction.

COUNCIL BLUFFS NONPAREIL—Bruce Crossley has returned from a visit to the state college at Ames. He graduated from the college some years ago. He was astounded with the progress that has been made in the last three years. When he was there three years ago there were about 1200 students in his department. Now this number has just about doubled. Additional buildings have been erected, more land acquired, and there is a general air of optimism about the place which is decidedly refreshing to a man who knows and appreciates the value of the work this institution is doing. There is so much growing and expanding in this state in recent years that it is difficult to keep in touch with every department of state activity. The hens in Iowa last year laid \$21,000,000 worth of eggs. We have spent in recent years \$80,000,000 for autos. It requires a sum of money machines just about the sum of money we get for our eggs. In the midst of all these activities most of us forget that we have the greatest school of agriculture and mechanical arts in the world and that it has more than doubled its capacity and attendance within just a few recent years. Mr. Crossley, a graduate of just a few years ago, did not know what had been accomplished at Ames until he was privileged to go over the grounds again and make the comparison with the old days. However, in view of the fact that one of the institution's graduates did not know about its rapid growth there is some excuse for the ignorance of the laity.

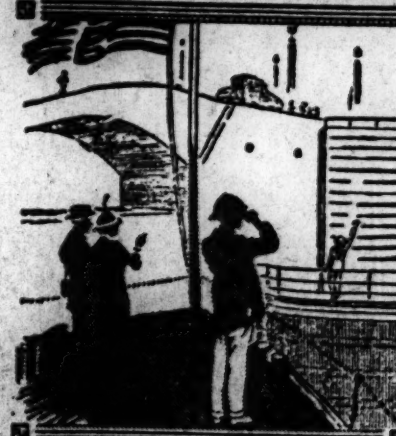
GLOUCESTER BOY TO BE CADET
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Everett T. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Brown of 2 Hodgkins street, Riverdale, has passed the final examinations and will be admitted as a cadet at West Point June 15. He was graduated from the Gloucester high school last year.

STILLWATER WOMAN'S READING CLUB AIDS CIVIC IMPROVEMENT

STILLWATER, Minn.—When Lowell park was given to the city the women of the Reading club purchased a large vase for the grounds. The club has placed garbage cans at street corners, and has planted vines in the city hall grounds and about the jail.

The Woman's Reading Club of Stillwater was formed June 7, 1886. In 1893 it became a member of the general federation and in 1895, when the Minnesota federation was formed, it also became a member of that body.

The Reading club has been from its organization a study club, but it has also become interested in civic matters. The club was active in reclaiming grounds for



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ONE CLASS CABIN (II) SERVICE
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ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE (II) \$50
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NEW JERSEY ELECTS BISHOP
TRENTON, N. J.—Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Protestant Episcopal church in the Philippines since 1901, Wednesday was unanimously elected bishop of the Episcopal diocese of New Jersey.

WEIGHT SEALERS DISCUSS WORK
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Sealers of weights and measures from towns and cities of the four western counties of Massachusetts met Wednesday afternoon in the Auditorium for the first session of a conference on sealing methods. Thure Hanson, state commissioner of weights and measures, is the presiding officer of the conference.

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John L. Billard Tells of His New Haven Dealings

(Continued from page one)

generally understood that the railroad company had to part with this stock. "I offered President Mellen \$125 a share for the stock, about the market price. He telephoned me that if I would give \$125 a share he would help me finance the purchase. This I agreed to do. I paid a part of the purchase price with a note and the balance in cash, having borrowed money for the purpose from the National City Bank.

"There was absolutely no understanding by which I was to be protected against a fall in value of the Boston & Maine stock or by which I was under any obligation to keep the stock, or to sell it again to the New Haven railroad."

Mr. Billard said the 100,000 shares of B. & M. stock did not give him control and "to strengthen his position" he bought 22,000 more shares.

After holding the stock a year, Mr. Billard said the New Haven got through the Massachusetts Legislature a bill to authorize its holding of Boston & Maine stock, incorporating the Boston Railroad Holding Company.

"The New Haven then wished to reacquire the stock," said Mr. Billard. He did not volunteer the details of aid given by Mr. Mellen in financing the deal, but said at one time the stock dropped to give him a "paper" loss of over \$1,000,000.

Sold Stock at Market Price

"I sold it back at about the market price," he declared. "I received \$150 a share, showing me a profit of \$25 a share on my original purchase of 100,000 shares. I was not at that time a director of the New Haven company and both in the purchase and resale the negotiations between me and the railroad company were absolutely free from any secret arrangement or understanding.

"As a measure of self-protection," the witness said, the Billard Company was formed in 1900 with a charter from the Connecticut Assembly.

"But the Billard Company never had anything to do with the Boston & Maine stock," Mr. Billard asserted.

The witness said the subsequent operations of the Billard Company were as follows:

He sold the \$14,250,000 gold notes of the New England Investment and Security Company (of the \$16,250,000 received for the B. & M. stock) to the Billard Company and received an equal amount of Billard Company notes. The latter, he said, were sold "in accordance with the original understanding" to the New England Navigation Company, the proceeds liquidating his notes with the National City Bank. He paid \$2,000,000 cash and the balance was applied on his notes held by the Navigation company.

Plain Business Deals

"The \$2,000,000 cash capital of the Billard company," Mr. Billard stated, "was used by that company to purchase of me the remaining \$2,000,000 of gold notes of the New England Investment and Security Company. When that transaction was concluded, I held \$2,000,000 of Billard company capital stock. That company had outstanding notes for \$14,250,000, the proceeds of which together with its capital of \$2,000,000 was invested in \$16,250,000 of the gold notes of the New England Investment and Security Company."

Plain Business Deals

Later dealings of the Billard Company, the witness insisted, with the New Haven road or its subsidiaries were "all simple business transactions."

Mr. Billard detailed another transaction in a block of New England Navigation stock which, he said, President Mellen wanted sold.

"In order to have them listed on the stock exchange, they had to be sold to an outsider," Billard explained. "President Mellen proposed that the Billard company, a moneyed corporation, authorized to do such business, should buy these shares and endeavor to work them off, meanwhile maintaining the market price to buy small blocks when necessary to relieve the market from pressure."

The witness said the Billard Company gave its notes for the stock, Mellen guaranteeing it against loss, the profits to go to the New Haven, with a reasonable commission to the Billard Company.

"It turned out that the market was a falling one and the shares were not sold," Mr. Billard said. "In accordance with the verbal agreement the shares were turned back, so that the Billard Company neither made nor lost a dollar."

Sold to Retire Billard Notes

Part of the gold notes of the New England Investment & Security Company, were sold later and the money applied to retire the Billard Company notes at par. When he retired, Mr. Billard said, the Billard Company held \$10,400,000 of the gold notes and had outstanding its own notes for an equal amount.

"No officer or director of the railroad company was in any way associated with me or had any interest in my transactions," Mr. Billard asserted. He said the Billard corporation charter lapsed and its stock was reduced to 20 shares, transferred to other stockholders.

Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New Haven railroad borrowed over \$100,000 from the Billard Company, George Smith Adams, the concern's bookkeeper, testified this afternoon. He could not identify, however, an alleged loan of \$375,000 in July, 1913.

Warren B. Chase Recalled

Warren B. Chase of Hartford was recalled. There was an effort to have Mr. Chase make a full disclosure regarding the business of the Pacific company, which was one of the corporations involved in the various transactions, but he claimed to be an attorney for that

company. He was asked if he knew what the penalty of his refusal to answer would be and he said he did. This referred to the possibility that the government might seek through the courts to compel him to answer.

Mr. Chase said Mr. Robbins was the only New Haven official involved in the questions under discussion. Mr. Mellen was not involved in any way and had nothing to do with the transfer of the Yale and Harvard ships of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Chase admitted owning the stock of the Chilwork Company, which took over the stock of the Metropolitan Steamship Company, but he did not recall whether he had paid anything in cost for the Chilwork stock. The effort of the government attorneys today was to show that Mr. Chase owned all the stock of both companies and had paid nothing for it. The inference, of course, was that he was acting for Mr. Robbins, then general counsel for the New Haven road.

Secretary With Five Shares

James B. Kelley, a real estate man of New Haven, "dummy" director and secretary of the Billard Company, told how he had received five shares of Billard Company stock at a meeting in the Second National Bank of New Haven, attended by Messrs. Hemingway, Morehouse, Whipple, Robbins, Billard and others. He paid nothing for the stock, he said. He knew nothing of the affairs of the Billard Company, kept no books for it as secretary. He retired as director and secretary in March this year.

George S. Adams, bookkeeper of the Second National Bank of New Haven, and in that capacity secretary also for the Billard Company, testified at length. The Billard Company had no offices, but did its business in the Second National Bank chiefly at Mr. Adams' desk. Samuel Hemingway, president of the bank, directed him to keep the books of the Billard Company. Mr. Mellen was at various times a borrower from the Billard Company, his notes being for sums of \$5000, \$10,000, \$20,000 with a total at any one time of probably not to exceed \$100,000, he testified.

HARVARD CLUB BOND OFFERING

NEW YORK—A new issue is making its debut in the local bond market and is meeting with favor. It is Harvard Club 6s, authorized amount \$500,000. These bonds are being offered to members of the Harvard Club at par, to yield 6 per cent income return. They are secured by a second mortgage on the club's property on Forty-fourth street, and interest requirements are well covered by the club revenues. Proceeds from the sale will be used for the construction of an addition to the clubhouse.

NEW YORK MASONS HEAR OF PROGRESS

NEW YORK—Reports were read at the second day's session on Wednesday of the one hundred thirty-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of New York, in the Masonic hall, Twenty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue. These showed the order to be in a thriving condition. In adopting the report of the committee on jurisprudence the grand lodge established interrelationship with the grand lodges of Queensland and the Philippine Islands.

ROAD FINED \$10,000 FOR KEEPING COAL

NEWARK, N. J.—The Lehigh & Hudson River railroad was fined \$10,000 on Wednesday in the United States district court for a violation of the interstate commerce law, which consisted in keeping at Phillipsburg, N. J., for its own use, coal which was to have been shipped from Westmoreland, Pa., to Warwick, N. Y.

The coal was carried from the Pennsylvania fields to Phillipsburg by the Pennsylvania, and the Lehigh & Hudson river road was supposed to take it from there to Warwick.

PRODUCE

Arrivals
Str. Sousa, Port Antonio, 21,554 stoma bananas, 250 bxs grape fruit, 500 bxs coconuts.
Str. Winfredian, Liverpool, 300 bxs peanuts.
Str. Junata, Norfolk, 100 bbls potatoes, 62 bbls radishes, 13 cts cabbages, 110 cts beets, six cts carrots, 400 bgs peanuts.
Str. Katsahin, Jacksonville, 293 bxs oranges, 35 cts pineapples, 223 cts vegetables, 244 bbls potatoes.
Str. James S. Whitney, New York, 150 bgs beans, 4 bbls potatoes, 525 bxs grape fruit, 65 bxs oranges, 100 bxs raisins, 66 bxs figs, 35 bxs dates, 254 cts pineapples, 150 bxs 15 bbls macaroni.

RESERVE BANK INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN OUT

Secretary Elliott of the Organization Committee Issues Circular as to Elections and Grouping

WASHINGTON—Secretary Elliott of the reserve bank organization committee has issued a circular of instructions as to election of directors, grouping of banks, district reserve electors, nomination of candidates, etc. Regarding grouping of banks, Secretary Elliott quotes section 4 of the federal reserve act. The circular continues as follows:

"The groups shall be designated by number by the chairman. In accordance with the above provision, the organization committee will divide the banks of your district into three groups.

"Group No. 1 will contain approximately one third of aggregate number of banks in your district and will be composed of banks of the largest capitalization.

"Group No. 2 will include approximately one third of the aggregate number, being composed of those having the largest capitalization.

"Group No. 3 will include approximately one third of the aggregate number, being composed of those having the smallest capitalization.

"While under terms of the statute banks cannot be officially grouped until the federal reserve banks are incorporated, that is to say, until organization certificate has been filed with the comptroller of the currency, an analysis has been made of those banks which have signified their intention to subscribe and for your information there is attached hereto as 'exhibit A' a tentative analysis which will show, with slight variation, the group to which the banks of each of the several districts will be assigned."

WESLEY WOMEN'S COLLEGE TO OPEN AT FT. WORTH, TEX.

FT. WORTH, Texas—Sept. 15 is the date announced for the opening of Wesley Women's College, which is to succeed Polytechnic. An elaborate program is being planned for the dedication and opening day exercises and prominent educators from all over the United States will be asked to participate in the Record says. When the institution is opened it will be the only grade of an educational college for women in the state.

The full faculty will be as follows: Dr. H. A. Boaz, M. A. D. D. president; Rev. Homer M. Woodward, B. A., vice-president and dean; J. B. Bishop, M. A., professor of Latin and Greek; John B. Boone, B. S., professor of science; C. S. Webb, Ph. B. A., professor of German; C. M. Howard, B. A., professor of mathematics; James Sigler, M. A., professor of English; Miss Mabel Hare, M. A., professor of romance language; Miss Cora Goodwin, B. A., professor of education; Miss Mabel Strickland, director of the department of domestic science; O. W. Peterson, secretary-treasurer of the college.

SOUTH'S HISTORY STUDY PROMOTED BY GIFT OF FUND

DALLAS, Tex.—According to a dispatch to the News from Austin, George W. Littlefield has offered to the University of Texas the sum of \$25,000 to be known as the Littlefield Fund for Southern History. Major Littlefield is a Confederate veteran and served with the Texas Rangers. The fund is to be administered by a committee which shall use the money as it thinks best for the purchase of books, pamphlets, newspapers, documents or anything that has a bearing on the history of the South. An annual report is to be published.

FOR EFFICIENT SCHOOL PUPILS ASSIST OTHERS

SPOKANE—The North Central high school has elected a committee of two, a boy and a girl, to act as a scholarship advisory committee in connection with others appointed by the faculty. This committee will help other students both in classroom and outside work with the aim of raising the scholarship efficiency of the school. This is a part of a self-government plan inaugurated by Principal R. T. Hargreaves, the Chronicle announces.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today—8109 lbs 5230 bxs 299,166 lbs butter, 359 bxs cheese, 11,533 cts eggs.
1913—8330 lbs 5730 bxs 436,135 lbs butter, 123 bxs cheese, 10858 cts eggs.
New York Receipts
Today—6230 pkgs butter, 3083 bxs cheese, 38054 cts eggs.
1913—7804 pkgs butter, 2210 bxs cheese, 37282 cts eggs.
Other Markets
ST. LOUIS, May 6—Egg market steady at 18c.
CHICAGO, May 6—Butter steady: Ex, 25½¢; ex lats, 25½¢; pkg stk, 16½¢; 16½¢; receipts, 7800. Eggs steady: lats, 18½¢@18¢; ord lats, 17½¢@18¢; stgo pld, 18½¢@19¢; receipts, 33,747.

MAYOR PROMISES TO RECEIVE CITY'S IDLE TOMORROW

Unemployed men from various parts of Greater Boston tomorrow will march to city hall to demand that Mayor Curley carry out his pre-election promises in regard to the question of work for jobless men. The mayor has promised to see them then. They invaded the building yesterday, headed by Morrison I. Swift, but found that the mayor was at Long Island.

Afterward they held a mass meeting on Boston Common, where Mr. Swift stated that next week the unemployed of the whole city would march to the State House to ask Governor Walsh what progress he has made and what he intends to do for the unemployed. Harry Phillips of Battersea, Eng., and others addressed the gathering.

Fifty women, who marched through Boston streets yesterday afternoon, to protest against the action of authorities in making it impossible for them to take home garments work and were dispersed by the police in School street, are to visit more shops today in an attempt to secure a change to former conditions.

STOCKTON SCHOOL BOARD BUYS LAND

STOCKTON, Cal.—The board of education has announced the purchase of 4½ blocks of land with a frontage of nearly 1500 feet on North street and about 400 feet on the Lower Sacramento road, the independent annexes.

It is understood to be the plan of the school board to build a modern grammar school on the grounds to supplant the old wooden building now used as the El Dorado school; the additional blocks to be used as an athletic field and be ample in size to accommodate every character of athletic sports connected with school work.

ENGLISH HIGH ASSOCIATES MEET

At the annual meeting of the English High School Association in the school library last night, a letter was read from retiring President A. G. Van Nostrand, in which he said circumstances made it impossible to stand for reelection. The letter was accompanied by a check for \$100 for instruments for the high school orchestra.

The new officers are William H. Partridge, president; John F. Casey, vice-president; Dr. A. H. Gilson, secretary; Percy E. Quincy, assistant secretary; John B. Clapp, treasurer; George A. Dill and William B. Snow, directors.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Massachusetts public service commission left South station by special New Haven railway train at 9 o'clock this morning for a 151 mile circuit inspection trip over southeastern territory.

Lester Lockman, signal engineer of the Boston Elevated railway has a force of electricians installing overhead control electro pneumatic switches on the East Cambridge viaduct.

The private Pullman car Chicago, occupied by Frank Beckman and party, passed through Boston this morning en route from Providence, R. I., to French Lick Springs, Ind., via the New Haven and New York Central roads.

A special New Haven railway train consisting of coach and private car Connecticut occupied by Director DeWitt C. Cuyler and party left South station at 8:30 o'clock last night en route to New York City on the shore line.

Commencing May 9 the passenger department of the Boston & Maine road will inaugurate for the season, Saturday service between Boston and Peabody via Wakefield Junction, leaving at 1:55 p. m.

Seth H. Clarke, assistant superintendent Boston & Albany road at Springfield, Mass., is instructing a class of operating men at the conductors room, South station, this afternoon. Mr. Clarke will remain at South station for two periods tomorrow at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m.

TEACHERS CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual election of officers of the Boston Elementary Teachers Club held in Huntington hall, Institute of Technology, yesterday afternoon, resulted as follows:

President, Miss Scollard (re-elected); first vice-president, Miss Florence A. Goodfellow of the Edward Everett school; second vice-president, Miss Abbie G. Abbott, Dearborn school; recording secretary, Miss Helen R. Campbell (re-elected); Dearborn school; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary F. McGoldrick, Hugh O'Brien school; treasurer, Miss Helen G. Hayden (re-elected), Abraham Lincoln school.

NEW HAVEN MEN EXONERATED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—All cases against employees of the New Haven railroad arrested after the North Haven wreck ended this afternoon when State Attorney Ailing nolleed the charges against Conductor Brace C. Adams and Engineer Miller.

CAMBRIDGE TO REVERE HIGHWAY BILL IS FAVORED

Members of the committee on highways reported favorably today on a bill providing for an improved highway between Harvard bridge in Cambridge and the Revere Beach parkway. The measure will come before the Senate at an early date.

The highway proposed has been described by one highway commissioner as the most needed roadway in the eastern part of Massachusetts. The estimated cost mentioned in the bill is \$500,000, which would be met by 4 per cent bonds added to the metropolitan park loan. The work would be carried on under the metropolitan park commission which would have the authority to acquire lands and streets for such construction and to improve whatever existing streets were needed. Thereafter the Massachusetts highway commission would have all authority over this highway.

NEW STREET SIGN BOARD QUARTERED

Quarters in the offices formerly occupied by the assessors on the first floor of city hall have been assigned to the recently established sign and advertisement permit board which is a division of the street department. Timothy Mooney, formerly chief of the information bureau, has charge of the outside work of the new bureau and Thomas Herlihy, an attaché of the commissioner's office, has been designated to look after the inside work.

The street commissioner informed the mayor that the revenue from the bureau for street signs and advertising displays would exceed his estimate of \$70,000 and would amount to at least \$85,000.

COL. ROOSEVELT PRAISES BRAZIL

PARA, Brazil—Colonel Roosevelt, while waiting here to embark for the United States on the steamer Aidan, on Wednesday, again expressed his enthusiasm over the beauty and richness of the regions through which the expedition passed on his exploring trip. It is his intention to deliver a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society in London when, it is said, he will correct some of the affirmations of Henry Savage Landor, the British explorer, in regard to the interior of Brazil, which was traversed by Mr. Landor in 1910-12.

PAPER ASSOCIATION IN SUIT

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission granted permission today to the Pulp and Paper Manufacturers Traffic Association to intervene in the case of the New England Paper and Pulp Traffic Association against the B. & M. railroad.

ROBERT BROWNING HONORED

Robert Browning's anniversary is observed this afternoon by the Boston Browning Society at the Hotel Vendome. The program consisting of an address by Dr. John R. Slater of Rochester, N. Y., is entitled "The Impersonal Splendor." The Rev. Samuel V. Cole, president, presides.

ROAD SYSTEM TO SKIRT WHARVES IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS—The port commission has instructed Engineer Samuel Young to compile specifications for a system of roads skirting the entire wharf system. Specifications also are to be drawn by the engineer for a motor boat, to be used as a patrol and inspection boat.

Both improvements were decided on by the commission at a meeting when President Robert G. Guerard, Commissioners E. M. Loeb, Edward Alvin and A. M. Lockett were present.

NEW YORK MEETS BOSTON RED SOX

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME
BOSTON NEW YORK
Engle, 1b.....3b, Malsel
Hopper, c.....r.f., Hartnell
Speaker, c.....r.f., M. Walsh
Lewis, 1f.....1b, Williams
Gardner, 3b.....c.f., Holden
Yerkes, 2b.....c.f., Sweeney
Janvin, ss.....ss, Peckinpaugh
Thomas, cf.....2b, Truesdale
Foster, p.....p, Fisher

Manager F. L. Chance and his New York Americans made their first appearance in Boston this season when they met the Boston Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway park in the first of a series of four games.

Owing to the good showing made by New York this spring, there is more interest than ever being taken in that club all over the American league circuit and a good-sized crowd was on hand to witness the battle. It is the first year in a long while that New York has held a place in the first division and the team promises to make a splendid showing.

DENTAL SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

At the forty-seventh annual meeting of the American Academy of Dental Science at Young's hotel last evening, a business meeting was followed by a dinner.

The Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball read a paper on "Around the World With a Camera."

The following officers were elected: Dr. George H. Payne, president; Dr. Walter E. Boardman, vice-president; Dr. Arthur W. Doubleday, recording secretary; Dr. Harry W. Haley, treasurer; Dr. Martin B. Dill, librarian; Dr. Percy R. Howe, editor; Dr. Alfred P. Rogers, Dr. Frank T. Taylor and Dr. Charles C. Paten, executive committee.

SENATE WANTS NO COURT OPINION

By a voice vote the Senate today rejected the House order transmitting to the justices of the supreme court copies of a brief on the taxation situation on the state prepared by Philip Nichols and others. The House order followed submission to the supreme court of a number of questions on proposed changes in the taxation laws.

NEW RULES FOR INVESTMENT OF MONEY PROPOSED

Legislation Committee on Banking and Currency Reports Bill Providing for Safe-Keeping and Usage of Funds Entrusted

FEATURES OF MEASURE

New rules for investment of money received for safe-keeping by persons, partnerships, associations or corporations are laid down in a bill drafted and reported in the Senate this afternoon by the legislative committee on banks and banking.

The bill provides in general that every person, partnership, association or corporation that receives money for safe-keeping must invest the same in one of the following ways: First, in mortgages on real estate situated in Massachusetts but not more than 50 per cent of the whole amount of deposits shall be so invested.

Second, in bonds of United States or any other New England states; bonds or notes of any city or town of Massachusetts; Massachusetts railroad bonds or notes of railroads, street railways and telephone companies that are in a sound financial condition.

Third, in the stock of a banking association situated in New England states and incorporated under authority of the United States or in the stock of a trust company incorporated under the laws of and doing business in this commonwealth, under certain conditions which are specified in the bill.

In the purchase of real estate within Massachusetts, but not more than 50 per cent of the whole amount of deposits shall be so invested.

All moneys received for safe-keeping by every such person, copartnership, association or corporation prior to the passage of this act must be invested or deposited in accordance with the terms of this act before Jan. 1, 1916.

SUPT. ROURKE TO IMPROVE STREETS

Louis K. Rourke, public works commissioner, was granted authority today to regulate and resurface with tar or asphalt macadam Atlantic street from East Wharf street to Thomas park for \$1925. He also has permission to resurface River street, Hyde Park, from Central avenue to the Providence railroad bridge, for \$2250.

Other improvements are on Pleasant street, from Stoughton to Coach street, at \$3025; East Fifth street, from L to P street, at \$3300, and Coach and Pleasant street to Columbia road at \$1500.

NO RAISE FOR PROBATE JUDGE

Attempted substitution of the bill to increase the salaries of the judges of probate and insolvency for Suffolk and Middlesex counties for an adverse committee report was defeated in the House today on a rising vote, 36 to 70.

Without Additional Expenditure

Monitor readers have opportunity actively to associate themselves with the worthy movement for cleaner, better newspapers and honest advertising by directing the money spent in supplying daily needs towards those reliable advertisers who are represented in the Monitor's advertising columns. Active participation in a movement which results in a condition which will reduce to the minimum the likelihood of buyers being dealt with unfairly, merits the attention and support of all.

Merchandising, being based on quick sales and small profit per sale, requires the stimulus of advertising which thus reduces the actual cost to the consumer. Advertised merchandise being, therefore, cheaper as compared with the unadvertised, it becomes a question of comparison of advertised values and quality.

Patagonia for Tourists' Land Panama Traffic Begins

NATIONAL PARK FOR ARGENTINA, GOVERNORS' AIM

Conference of Nation's Territorial Executives Decides on Conservation to Be Made in Lake Nahuel Huapi Region

PUBLICITY KEYNOTE

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—As a result of the recent conference of the governors of the national territories of Argentina, the Lake Nahuel Huapi region is to be conserved as a national park. For years there has been a gradual movement aiming at such conservation, but not until recently, as Patagonian soil becomes more cultivated, has it been borne home on the national legislators that something should be done to preserve what is considered a region of unsurpassed grandeur and interest.

The conference of governors was held in Buenos Aires with the director-general of territories presiding. Lake Nahuel Huapi is one of the chain of lakes extending along the cordillera that divide Argentina from Chile. The natural beauties of the region have been extolled by the comparatively few travelers who have visited the section, but it is stated on the authority of investigators sent out by the government that the scenic splendor of the region compares favorably with that of the Yellowstone park in the United States.

The conference decided that first of all it should be shown to the Argentine people that it was essential to conserve the section under consideration while there was yet time to do so. It was pointed out that in some countries such propositions came too late, where only after very large expenditures, could holders of land be induced to give up their properties. Argentina is far from crowded, and the cordillera region might not prove acceptable to cultivation, yet the government, it is said, could afford to move with promptness in the establishment of a national park that would attract many tourists.

The United States has some interest in the park proposition, as it was an American engineer, Bailey Willis, who, while in the employ of the public works of the Argentine government, investigated and described the natural beauties of Lake Nahuel Huapi. Mr. Willis has placed his material at the disposal of the government. The conference of governors requested of President Pena that copies of Mr. Willis' report be printed at government expense, illustrated and in several languages, and that the cordillera region, including the territories of Rio Negro, Chubut, Santa Cruz, and as far down as Tierra del Fuego be further described in detail as to their scenic assets.

GENERAL REYES OF COLOMBIA ADVISES THE TWO AMERICAS

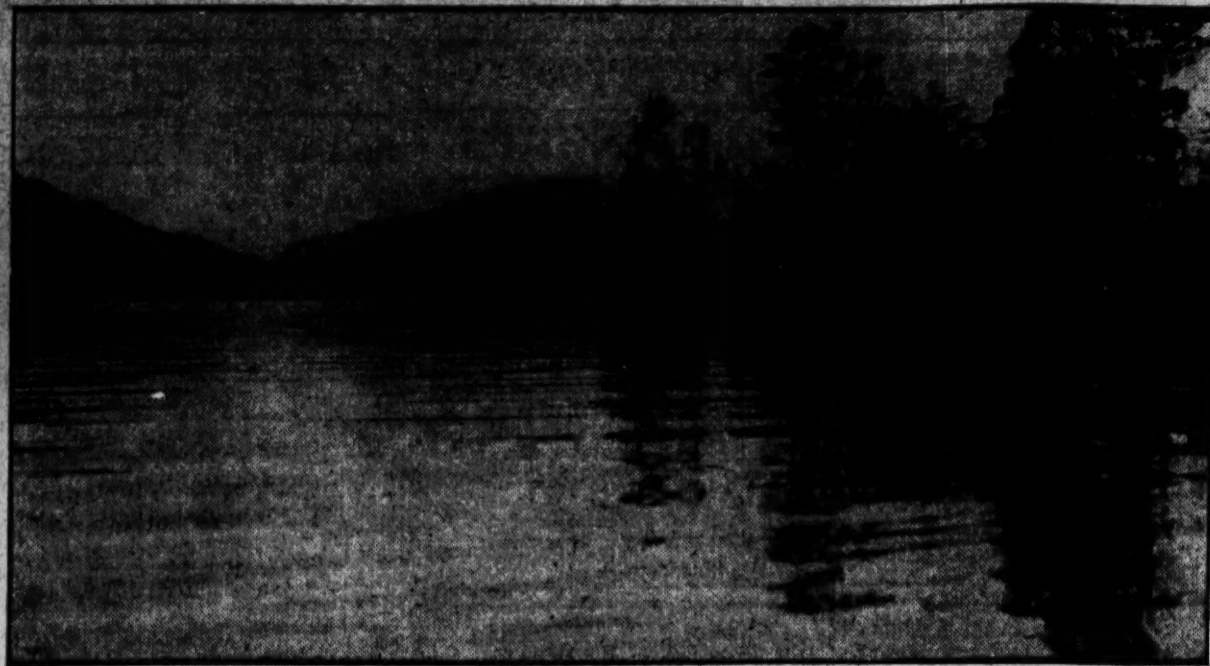
Former President in Book Urges Better Understanding and Warns Against Malcontents

BOGOTA, Colombia.—That Gen. Rafael Reyes, former president of Colombia, should have selected the United States as the place of publication for his new book, "The Two Americas," leaves the impression here that this statesman thus purposely desired to show his friendliness for the northern republic at a time when a number of moot points were being considered by the two governments. General Reyes is a man of wide travel, and considerable experience in diplomacy. His new book appears in the light of an appeal for a better understanding between Colombia and the United States.

Some of the things that General Reyes discusses in his volume are not novel, but on the whole the book leaves the reader conscious of the one great fact that the two Americas—North and South—are not nearly as far apart, economically and politically, as some would have it. It is also to be considered that when General Reyes was President of the republic he took the field at the head of his troops against the Panamanians in rebellion at the time of the controversy respecting the canal deal.

It was shortly after leaving office that General Reyes set out on an extended tour of the sister republics. He visited the leading cities and discussed Pan-Americanism with the statesmen in the different countries. He made a special effort to learn where this or the other country felt it had a grievance, and when he was through he wrote his "The Two Americas."

There is reason to think this work will be a means of strengthening the international relations throughout America. Whatever criticism General Reyes makes is done in kindness. He indulges in no language that does not appeal. In contrast with the book that Manuel Ugarte, of Argentina, issued some time ago, and which aimed to stir up strife, "The Two Americas" is a document evidencing the desire of South Americans to meet the United States in all fairness.



Lakes and mountains prominent in region where national reservation is to be located

PANAMANIAN WANTS RIGHT TO USE CANAL FREE

Republic Claims it Could Have Withdrawn From Granada Like Venezuela and Ecuador

COLON, Panama.—Panamanians do not express any pleasure that the reported treaty with the United States grants Colombian vessels the right to pass through the canal without paying toll. Government officials are careful in their statements, but an opinion is expressed that in case such a right is given Colombia, Panama ought to have the same privilege, since the canal is in the territory of this republic.

Panama makes the claim that it gained its independence from Spain by its own efforts, and that later it voluntarily joined the confederation of New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador. Afterwards, the confederation was broken up by the withdrawal of Venezuela and Ecuador, and New Granada, now Colombia, made no objection to the separation. The Panamanians now assert that they had at all times the same right to withdraw from Colombia as the other two nations, and that when the country set up its independence in 1903 it was not a secession but a withdrawal.

Accordingly Panamanians claim that Colombia never had any rights on the isthmus except such as came to it through the union, and that when this was dissolved all rights of Colombia in this territory disappeared. Many people here maintain further that Colombia cannot give to the United States the title in fee simple to the 10-mile strip of land now known as the Panama Canal Zone. This title, Panamanians claim, belongs to the Republic of Panama. Much will, of course, depend on the treaty to be negotiated between Colombia and Panama, between whom there has been no diplomatic intercourse since 1903.

There is no doubt that a way will be found to smooth out all differences, but the present objection to Colombian privileges shows that a considerable stir is being made as regards the sovereignty and the future standing of the new isthmian republic.

VISITORS TO PERU ADVISED TO GO DIRECT TO LIMA

CALLAO, Peru.—The traveler who for the first time arrives at Callao with Lima as his destination is in doubt frequently as to what is best to do. Experience has taught the seasoned commercial tourist that there is little to gain by stopping over at this port, but that the wiser course is to go straight to Lima and to come to Callao any time during the day, as business may require.

The new arrival is likely to have some interesting experiences with the boatmen that crowd around the incoming steamer. These boatmen are called *fleteros*. Each man has a license tag, and there are laws regulating what he is to charge passengers. There is considerable flexibility to this law, however, as a rule, but it is not difficult to strike a bargain satisfactory to both parties.

The proper course is to arrange with the "fleteros" to handle the baggage from the pier straight to the door of the hotel in Lima, and as he accompanies his passenger and knows everything worth knowing about the country the new arrival can gain much interesting information from his Peruvian guide. Callao is only 10 miles from Lima and there is good connection by trolley car or train between this port and the capital.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS PLEDGE FOR LOAN

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The government has placed a loan for \$4,250,000 in Europe. The security behind the loan is 25 per cent of the total customs revenue with the exception of the export duties on yerba-mate timber and hides. Further provision is made that in case the customs receipts prove insufficient to meet requirements the government shall make good the deficit from the public treasury. The Paraguayan corporation has been instrumental in putting the loan through. As the budget for 1914 estimates customs receipts at \$3,825,304, there will be available more than \$400,000 to cover the obligation.

URUGUAYAN BANK HAS MANY AGENTS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The Banco de Seguros del Estado—state security bank—has issued its annual report. The year has been one of marked growth for this national institution. Net profits were \$409,300 and the receipts from premiums amounted to \$685,000, as compared with \$462,000 the year before.

The bank now has 29 general agents. A new department, added during the year, takes care of marine insurance. The capital of the bank is \$3,102,000. After adding \$318,000 of the net profits to the general reserve the balance was paid into the state treasury for the service of the loan.

ISTHMIAN SPECIMENS COLLECTED CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The largest collection of specimens of animals, birds and fish, native to the isthmus, has been arranged by L. Beckstedt of this place.

HONDURAS EMPLOYS DIVERS TEGUICIGALPA, Honduras.—Greek divers have been employed by the government in sponge fishing with the purpose of developing the work into an industry.

NEW TRANSMISSION LINE ON ISTHMUS PARTLY USABLE

GATUN, C. Z.—The portion of the new transisthmian transmission line on the west side of the railroad, between Gatun and Cristobal, has been placed in temporary service, in substitution for the former 6600-volt transmission line between the steam generating station on the west side of Gatun locks and the transformer substation at Cristobal.

The current is generated at 2200 volts and stepped-up through transformers to 6600 volts for transmission. At the present Cristobal station it is reduced to 2200 volts for primary distribution. The various local circuits receiving it through a smaller pole-line type of transformers, which step the pressure down to 220, or 110 volts, if desired.

This substitution will allow the removal of the old Gatun-Cristobal 6600-volt line, with two crossovers; moreover, as the new line has larger wires than the old it effects both an increase in line capacity and a decrease in voltage drop.

EXPLORER-LECTURER ENDING TOUR



View on avenue Eduardo Ribeiro, in Manaus, Brazil, where Roosevelt expedition disbanded

On the afternoon of Oct. 4 last Theodore Roosevelt set out for South America aboard the steamer Yandeyck. After a lapse of seven months, a large part of which time was spent in the Brazilian wilderness, Colonel Roosevelt is now homeward bound. The arrival of the party at Manaus, a thousand miles up the Amazon, April 30, has already been discussed in the Monitor, together with other interesting details touching the Amazonian journey. A brief account of the different stages of the South American tour may, however, be of additional interest.

Colonel Roosevelt had two purposes in view when he went to South America—to deliver addresses in the leading cities and to explore what has proved to be a heretofore unknown territory. Except for a brief stop at Bahia, Brazil, the South American itinerary began in earnest when the steamer reached Rio de Janeiro Oct. 22. The former President of the United States was given quarters in the Guanabara palace, and as President Marshal Hermes da Fonseca was unable to be present, he had his entire cabinet, together with other leading officials, at the steamer landing.

An official breakfast at the Catete palace, a visit to the supreme court, excursions to neighboring places and a number of addresses before leading educational institutions in the capital marked the stay in Rio de Janeiro. The stop in this beautiful metropolis occupied about a week.

Entertained Upon Arrival

The travelers arrived in Buenos Aires on the morning of Nov. 7. The party was conveyed by the Argentine gunboat Uruguay, furnished by the government about to be visited. Among those awaiting the arrival of the North Americans were United States Minister John Garrett, the aide-de-camp of the President of Argentina; the ministers of war and marine; many members of the diplomatic corps and a large crowd of citizens bent

on extending a welcome, which, as reported at the time by cable, proved a spontaneous recognition not merely of individual worth, but of the nation from where the visitors hailed.

In Buenos Aires as well as previously in Rio de Janeiro, the speeches delivered meant to convey the message of good will to the sister nations to the southward. As the "Museo Social Argentine," an organization composed of all parties, and including many leading people of the country, was instrumental in the tour being undertaken, special interest centered in Colonel Roosevelt's address before that institution. Many entertainments made the visit conspicuous. The newspapers were filled with accounts in words and pictures of the doings of the distinguished North Americans. There were dinners, receptions, excursions, military reviews, intimate conversations with prominent Argentines, the conferring of degrees by the university, and then the cross-country tour to the west coast and the capital of Chile.

Explorers Enter Jungle

Much appeared in the public press at the time about the visit to Santiago. After the controversy regarding the speeches dealing with the Monroe doctrine had been sifted down, it was discovered that the difference between Colonel Roosevelt's idea of the doctrine and Dr. Marchal Martinez's conception was one of degree and not of kind. The incident closed with the best of feelings prevailing. The Chilean government went so far as to disclaim responsibility even of what the noted statesman of the country had uttered, considering it Senator Martinez's personal view and not that of the government.

Returning across the Andes to Buenos Aires, the exploration scheme of the South American tour was put into effect. On Dec. 5 the party left Argentina for the capital of Paraguay. Departure from Asuncion took place Dec. 6. From Asuncion a Paraguayan cruiser took the ex-

ploring expedition to the west coast of South America. The expedition was organized by the Paraguayan government, and the Paraguayan cruiser took the exploring expedition to the west coast of South America. The expedition was organized by the Paraguayan government, and the Paraguayan cruiser took the exploring expedition to the west coast of South America.

Convening in extraordinary session on May 3, the Colombian Senate at once took up the Panama treaty, which has just passed its first reading. This treaty provides that Colombia shall enjoy freely and in perpetuity, free passage through the Panama canal for her troops and warships and stipulates also that six months after the exchange of ratifications the sum of \$25,000,000 shall be paid to Colombia for its loss of the isthmian province. Bogota advises are to the effect that the extraordinary session is limited to 20 days. The Senate is to act on the report of the commission on foreign affairs appointed especially for the purpose of negotiating the treaty on the basis of united interests so far as Colombia was concerned. The commission has the public confidence to a remarkable degree, considering the different political elements of which it is composed. Colombia apparently is no less anxious to have the Panama matter disposed of than is Washington.

Should the treaty be ratified within the 20 days specified it can hardly come up in the American Senate before June 15. There are certain indications that the Colombian treaty may not be presented to the United States Congress before the Mexican crisis is less serious than now. At the same time there seems little doubt that public opinion in the countries directly concerned in the Panama affair is decidedly anxious to have the matter disposed of soon and finally, and to the mutual satisfaction of the nations interested. Bogota displays a conciliatory attitude. The "square deal" could make amends for much that caused misunderstandings in the past.

That President Jose Vicente Concha is one of the strong men of his country seems apparent. He has taken hold of his office with a firm hand, and international affairs ought to receive fresh impetus under his guidance. At one time occupying the post of Colombian minister to the United States, Senor Concha has had opportunity to judge what a lasting friendship between the North and South American republics really means.

BRAZIL HOLDS OPPORTUNITY FOR UNITED STATES EXPORTER

Solution of Rubber Crisis Said to Lie in Reorganization of Trade's Buying and Selling Departments, Giving Northern Wares Further Chance to Enter Market

PARA, Brazil.—Shipments of crude rubber from the Amazon valley to the United States during February were 131,956 pounds in excess of those for the corresponding month of 1913, according to a report that United States Consul George H. Pickrell has made to his home government.

"As compared with the preceding month," Consul Pickrell reports, "rubber shipments from the Amazon valley in February, 1914, increased by 4,314,818 pounds, or 60 per cent. The conse-

quent disbursement of larger sums of money has had a decidedly good effect on general trade, and orders are going forward more freely than has been the rule for some months past. No new work is being undertaken, but it is interesting to note that a number of the larger producers, instead of going to Europe for recuperation, are returning to their plantations to inaugurate the planting of articles that will do away with the necessity for importing them from other countries."

According to this the proposals of the government for stricter economic development are already bearing fruit. Mr. Pickrell is an exceedingly keen observer of events in Brazil. He has been called upon to give advice in instances where his knowledge of United States affairs guaranteed that advice was based on facts. "The Amazon river district generally," he states, "has been and still is struggling with a financial crisis that makes it important that American merchants should exercise close scrutiny before granting new credits as well as good judgment in their treatment of old customers who, by reason of the prevailing conditions, are forced to ask for extensions."

"United States firms trading in this market have so far been fortunate, having lost comparatively little money on account of local business failures, and still better, they have been able to hold their own and more, as regards the business done. While this is very satisfactory it still leaves much to be desired from the fact that the sales of merchandise from the United States are confined largely to articles not easily obtained elsewhere."

"The point is that with increasing competition from the far east and the certainty of a lower level of prices for rubber, it becomes absolutely necessary, if Para is to remain a factor in the rubber market, that there shall be a reorganization of the economic system. This reorganization will apply equally to the buying and selling departments; to the man in the woods as well as the companies transporting the merchandise. All classes now recognize this necessity; and therein lies the opportunity of the United States exporter."

ARGENTINOS SEE PREPARATION FOR IMPROVED OPERA

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The director of the Theater Colon announces that exceptional preparations are under way for the presentation of grand opera the coming summer. The Colon is known the world over for its presentation of operatic works, but the season ahead promises to eclipse its predecessors, according to reports.

One of the great artists announced for the Colon is Karl Joern, the German tenor who has won renown as an interpreter of Wagnerian opera. The tenor spent last summer in South America, where he proved one of the strongest drawing cards for the Colon. It is only within recent years that Germanic art has found a foothold in Argentina, where Italian still leads the way, operationally considered. But Herr Joern sang with such success in the "Meistersinger," for instance, where he takes the part of Walther, that the Buenos Aires musical critics with one voice asked that he return this year.

The fact is that Herr Joern is equally at home in Italian opera and in German. He takes the part of Canio in "Pagliacci" and the Italian tenor in Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier." He also assumes the title role in Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann." The German element of Buenos Aires is enthusiastic over the prospects of witnessing first-class Wagnerian opera by a company that is to be composed of leading European singers.

BARGE LINE TO CARRY FREIGHT THROUGH CANAL

Arrangements Under Way Now to Relieve Congestion of Tehuantepec Railway Before Waterway's Official Opening

CRUISER TAKES ROUTE

ANCON, C. Z.—Arrangements are being made to establish barge lines to carry cargoes through the canal in advance of the opening for the regular traffic. Congestion of freight on the Tehuantepec railroad led to the inquiry as to whether facilities could not be afforded by the isthmian water route. Two ships already have arrived at Salina Cruz carrying sugar for New York. These vessels will unload at Balboa and have their cargoes transhipped to canal barges to be towed by tugs.

The United States cruiser Severn has the distinction of being the first naval vessel to be towed through the Gatun locks by the electric towing locomotives. This happened on the morning when the battleship fleet was being rushed to Mexican waters. Immediately behind the Severn were the five submarines for which the Severn is the parent ship. Lieutenant Edwards was in charge of the cruiser and the submarines. Col. H. F. Hodges, assistant chief engineer of the canal, was in charge of this first naval use of the towing locomotives. Other officials who witnessed the working of the machinery were Edward Schildhauser, electrical and mechanical engineer in charge of this department, and Capt. Hugh Rodman, who is in charge of the shipping features of the canal.

The lighting of the Panama canal will be an interesting feature of the great enterprise. The canal will be lighted throughout by automatic unattended lights, each having a distinct characteristic. At the entrances, and through Gatun lake, a double row of 60 automatic acetylene-lighted buoys will mark the channel. The channel will be defined further by powerful rapid-flashing range lights, one set at either end of each successive tangent, thus permitting vessels going in either direction to take their range off the bow.

The center lines of each range are set far enough apart to enable the largest vessels to pass each other in comfort. Through Culebra cut, or wherever the proximity of the banks permits, beacons will be used instead of buoys. The sides of the canal channel will be marked by gas buoys about every mile, with intermediate spar buoys. Each gas buoy will consist of a cylindrical, floating, steel body, surmounted by a steel frame which supports a light and lens at a height of 15 feet above water level.

TRADE NOTES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The United States is the largest single consumer of Brazilian rubber.

PANAMA.—Work on the national exposition is progressing favorably. The exposition is to open in December.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—The Borja branch of the Paraguay Central Railway has been completed to what is known as kilometer 39. Further surveying is under way.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The government has opened a national bureau for the examination of seeds and furnishing other practical agricultural advice.

PUERTOS CORTES, Honduras.—Under the new customs regulations sample hats are assessed at their full value, but sample shoes, not in pairs, are not considered of such commercial worth.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Railway statistics show that in the 45,000 miles of trackage in South and Central America there are nine different gauges in use.

TEGUICIGALPA, Honduras.—The new opera house being erected in this city will have a seating capacity of 1000, and is to be devoted to first-class performances.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—To consolidate the municipal debt the authorities are considering the placing of a domestic loan for 1,000,000 colones, equal to \$465,000 United States currency.

SALVADOR REDUCES EXPORT TAX SAN SALVADOR, Salvador.—As there has been a gradual reduction in balsam the government has reduced the export tax so as to encourage a larger production.

MINISTER MADE SECRETARY HAVANA, Cuba.—Dr. Pablo Desveraine y Galdos, former minister to the United States, has been appointed secretary of state of Cuba.

LIBRA IS £1 STERLING LIMA, Peru.—The Peruvian libra is exactly equal to the British pound sterling, and is ordinarily quoted at \$4.95½ in United States money.

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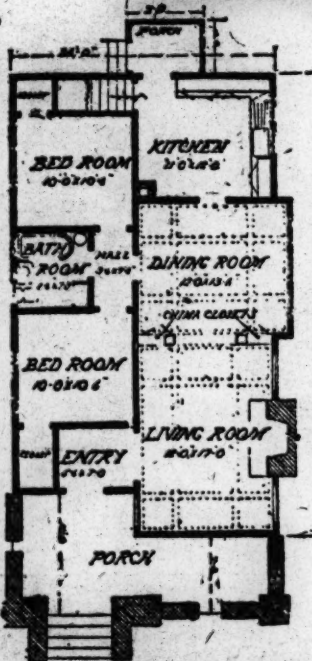
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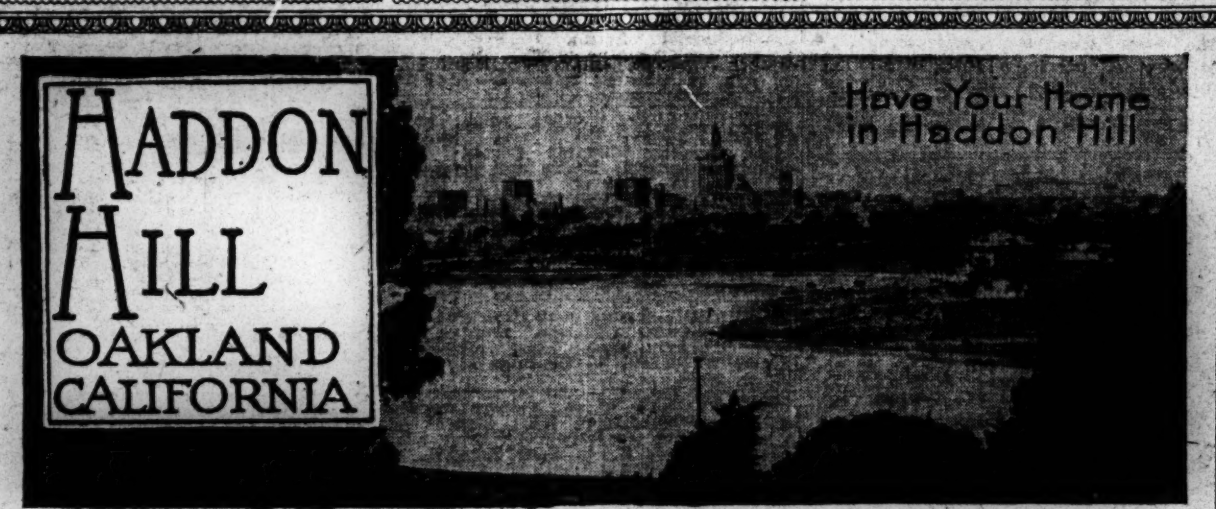
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—Said a Wise Woman

Half the drudgery of housekeeping is in dirty carpets. Much of this labor can now be saved.

Lay aside your woolen coverings until fall. Substitute bright, artistic CREX rugs and runners.

You will probably be so delighted at the end of the season, you will use CREX on most of your floors the year round.

CREX solves the floor cleaning problem. It is dust, dirt and water proof and is so inexpensive every household can enjoy CREX luxury.

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BOSTON AND N.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American, housekeeper, musical, good cook, clean

capable to take full charge, would
be glad to take position. Address
PIERCE, 13 Morgan st., Somerville, N.
Som. 2319-K.

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, would
like position. Address MRS. M. J. SHATTUCK,
67 Bowdoin St., Dorchester.

HOUSEKEEPER wants work in or
Boston; 36 85 week. MRS. BELLA C. B.
TON, 23 Grey st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, reliable, honorable
day; best references. MISS JENNIE R.
59 Falmouth st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Young colored girl
situation; willing to go away for the
month. Address MARY PAGE,
Dartmouth pl., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged Ameri-
cans position; good cook; references
furnished. Address MRS. J. J. BROWN,
1000 Washington st., Boston.

HOUSEWORKER position desired refined American woman; a good desired; wages \$5 weekly. MRS. E. W. WILKINSON, 27 W. Liberty st., Br. port, Conn.

LADY'S MTD. English, good trapper and needlewoman; good references. ELEANOR WHEELER, 65 Clarendon st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work to be done home; will call for and deliver; will family work and bundle washing; references. MRS. J. M. WILSON, 1232 Washington st., Dedham, Mass.

LAUNDRESS wants work at home or cleaning offices. ELLA E. FOSKETT, Norwalk, Ct., Boston.

LAUNDRESS part desires first-class position of confidence.

ences. MARY COBLENTZ, 13 Sangamon
Medford, Mass.

LIGHT COLORED GIRL wishes pos-
sible friends or give references to
dress ESTELLE BANTON, 19 Holyoke
Boston.

MAID OR HOUSEKEEPER—Young A.
can lady of refinement who under-
stands English and millinery and
for summer. E. CAMERON, 48 Bickley
St., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, expe-
rienced; 55 acquainted with institut-
ions; \$10 weekly near Boston or
well; mention 12286. STATE EMP.
OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Bos-
ton. 5360.

MARTON AND COOK, 46; 82.
12133. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free
all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or child's attendant desires position; competent in long charge; satisfactory references. Wakenfield 621-M. E. M. THOMPSON Madison av., Greenwood, Mass.

NURSERY GOVERNESS desires position; experienced American lady desires position in private family; good references. MARGARET PURBINTON, 4 Winter House, Boston, Mass.

PARAN TEACHER seeks position governess or chaperon; speaks German English. Apply to MLLS. J. LANGE Waban av., Waban, Mass.

POSITION wanted as working help by a lady by the day. Apply to Mrs. Mary Dorchester or Brookline preferred. Jamaica Plain; references. MARGARET HISLOP, 62 Alpine st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, American, single, white, 25 years of age, good education, good English, blonde hair preferred; excellent references; telephone 12295. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Boston. Tel. 2060.

SALESWOMAN, several years' experience as cashier in large mercantile house, like work in New Hampshire. 48 years of age, good education, good English, blonde hair preferred; excellent references; telephone 12295. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), Boston. Tel. 2060.

SEAMSTRESS, American, single, blonde hair, references. A. J. KELIN, 128 1/2 St. Paul, Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants position to go or to work by the day; experienced maker. L. SPICER, 258 Brighton Avenue, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—(25), experienced, understands despatch position; best references. J. J. KELIN, 128 1/2 St. Paul, Roxbury, Mass.

MARY H. LYNN, 37 Elm st., L
Mass. Tel. LYnn 640. F.

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk, exp. in
all knowledge of French language, ex-
cellent references; mention 12280, ST
EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland
Boston, Tel. OX 2900.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced in bu-
siness; excellent references; salary
negotiable. **ELIZABETH D. MOORE**, 20 Ashbur-
n Pl., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER; or general office work
wanted by a young girl; best reference
MABEL E. LONG, 16 Burke st., Roxb.
Mass. Tel. ROx 3500.

STENOGRAPHER (21), experienced, ex-
cellent references. **CHARLES**, 100
in care of, Jamaica Plain; good referenc-
ment 11878. **STATE EMP. OFF.**
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SWISS-FRENCH governess, speaks
teaches German, French, English, will
position with children or lady; good so-
ciety, willing to be useful in household.
ANNA MEYER, 28 Appleton
Boston.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 17,
school graduate, \$6 weekly; references to
former employer mentioned 1220
ST. OUTFIELD ST. (near all), S. Knee-
st., Boston. Tel. Ofc. 2960.

TRAVELING COMPANION—A
desires such an opportunity or any pos-
sible where she can call on friends
summer months. **J. E. STODDARD**, 6
ball ter., Newtonville, Mass.

TYPIST desires position; familiar w.
China importing business. **HELEN
BROWN**, 105 Coolidge st., Roxbury.
Rm. 3023-W.

WANTED—Day's work. **MRS. MARTHA GIBBONS**, 19 Burbank st., Boston.

JOSEPHINE WILSON, of Lexington, 51
WANTED—Work by the day or by
competent colored girl. JULIA SULLY,
Holyoke st., Boston.
WANTED—By the hour, housework
and general housecleaning, open
evening and settling summer residences a specialty. CAMILLE FAIRCHILD, 51
Waltham st. Lexington, Mass.
WANTED—By the day, repair
work and knitted goods, mending and
darning; references. MME. ELAIN
POTTS, 18 Hay st., suite 2, Boston.
WANTED—Position as housekeeper in
private family; companion for elderly
lady; references. KATHERINE Y. WILSON, 64 Jar-
vis st., Malden, Mass.
WANTED—Light housework by colored
woman; one day a week.
MRS. J. MOORE, 11 West 129th st., C.

WANTED—Position as child's nurse. would be companion to elderly lady. MRS. BELL RENA HARRISON, Swain
 Wilmington, Mass.
WANTED—Position in linen room, taking care of linen; can furnish best references. ROSE JONES, 154 Worcester
 Boston.
WANTED—Work on farm in Connecticut by competent woman and son 19. MRS. FISHER, Grangerville, Ida.
WANTED—Position as private secretary and companion by young lady 22, well educated. Address—Miss M. J. Jones, 100
 MISS M. JOSEPHINE TWEATT, Guilford, Conn.
 St. North Brookfield, Mass.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "want" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 4.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Work by the day or hour, cleaning, etc., a few hours daily in town. MARY CORRA, 1 Cameron ave. West Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-Laundry to take home or day work. LILLIE CHRISTIAN, 68 Elmwood st., W. Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-Position to help in all housework except laundry; country; minister's family or farm preferred; experienced; home more than salary. SOLOMON SERVICE OFFICE, 13 Newbury st., Boston.

WANTED-Position as head laundress at a summer resort or city by colored woman. MRS. H. M. WOODBURY, West Brookfield, Mass.

WANTED-Position as traveling companion or housekeeper in night home; one or two by refined American woman. MRS. H. M. WOODBURY, West Brookfield, Mass.

WANTED-Companion position for the summer, willing to read aloud, or governess for children or maid-companion; also student of expression; will begin work immediately; best references. 8, 817, 100 Cambridge st., Boston. Tel. Bay 5591-B.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper or companion by American woman with child, for June, July, August. MRS. ANNE CARL, 2 Essex, Mass.

WANTED by a capable young lady, position as companion in maid-companion; for place where she can go home evenings. MISS ANNIE MARION, 8 St. Botolph st., Boston.

WANTED-The cooperative registry of the Boston Students Union desires to secure part-time students for studies in typing, tutoring, acting as companion, mother's board, or reasonable compensation. Apply to secretary, 81-83 St. Stephen st., Boston.

WOMAN, refined, capable, would like position to act as companion and give attention to elderly couple, willing to travel; satisfactory references. MRS. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants situation in home where she can be of service. MRS. FLORENCE WOOD, 48 Appleton st., Boston.

WORKING WOMAN, capable, would like position as companion or housekeeper; good references. MRS. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like position as companion or housekeeper; good references. MRS. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG EDUCATED ITALIAN LADY would like position as companion or housekeeper; good references. MRS. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL (colored) wants position in a dressmaking parlor; neat sewer, also embroider. MITCHELL, 101 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL, 18, desires position as nursemaid, willing to leave city for the summer. EUGENE CALTON, 6 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL (16) would like work caring for baby by the day, or professional office; understands answering telephone. GLADYS CARR, 22 Linden pl., Brookline, Mass.

YOUNG GIRL (17) wishes to do nursery work, errands, or be generally useful; must be neat, bright, good references. MARGARET HENNESSEY, 22 Washington st., Dedham, Mass.

YOUNG LADY wants evening work ad. advertising. MRS. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG LADY desires position evening cashier or clerk; take charge of children; permanent Saturday evening position; references. EVELYN ROSENTHAL, 650 Belmont st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY would like position in dentist's office. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG LADY would like position as companion or governess to children; willing to travel. N. MARCON, 30 Union Park st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN (colored) wishes situation where she will be through by 6 p. m. E. GROSS, 26 Harwich st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN, educated in public and private schools, would like position as companion or act as companion for lady. GRACIELLA B. ALLEN, 75 Prairie av., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN would like position taking care of children, companion, waitress. MISS ANNA E. LUCET, 93 North Franklin st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like position as seamstress and chambermaid in a family; will go away for summer; good references. Apply to MISS E. TATES, 129 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Colored porters and doormen for summer season. Apply to THE MIRROR, 246 Sixth av., New York.

WANTED-Boy to run elevator and wash windows; wages 30 and all meals. MISS MABEL HOVARD, 7 Gramercy pk., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL in family of two adults and baby; Scandinavian or Finnish girl preferred; can arrange for housework. Apply to MISS MABEL HOVARD, 7 Gramercy pk., New York.

NURSE-An intelligent responsible person who will assist with housework; capable of doing all kinds of work; must be able to cook; references. MRS. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED-Two waitresses; references required. Apply to MISS MABEL HOVARD, 7 Gramercy pk., New York.

WANTED-Salesladies for permanent positions; also extra. F. W. WOODWORTH & CO., 226 Sixth av., New York.

WANTED-Position as experienced woman pastry cook for a small suburban family home, where home cooking is essential; position open May 15th. F. MARTIN, Prop., Elmhurst Inn, Bewick, N. Y.

WANTED-Young girl, who will assist with housework; must be bright and a good sewer. MRS. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED-Position as experienced woman pastry cook for a small suburban family home, where home cooking is essential; position open May 15th. F. MARTIN, Prop., Elmhurst Inn, Bewick, N. Y.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BUSINESS MAN, middle-aged, experienced art exhibition manager; good salary; desires position. F. WHITEFIELD, 127 W. 13th st., New York.

BUTLER OR WAITER colored man, wants situation in night home; city or country; references. FRANK PALMER, 1008 Manton st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BUTLER OR WAITER (20) wants situation in private family; city or country; JOHN STEWART, care Mrs. Gibson, 30 W. 124th st., New York City.

CARETAKER-Redhead couple (no children) wishes care of gentleman's residence during summer months; excellent references. Address: LEMIE, 218 W. 60th st., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR-Colored American wants steady position with family; seven years' driving and repairing foreign and American cars; can run small private electric plant; man and repair any motor boat; strictly temperate and good habits. FRANK KITCHIN, care Mrs. Banks, 102 W. 137th st., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR-French wants position; good mechanic. MR. CAMILLE BOCHET, 1004 Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR-Colored, 3 years' experience, careful driver, make own repairs; best of references. ANGELO J. RABLO, 1004 Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAUFFEUR desires position in New York city or vicinity; can make himself useful in all kinds of work; temperate and willing; 3 years' experience. MORRIS SCOTT, 106 E. 38th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (colored, 35) can drive and repair any make of car; temperate and willing; city or country; all references. ROBERT HAMILIN, 223 West 134th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic-Capable American, able to drive any car and keep it in shape; temperate and willing; 6 years' experience. F. J. DONNELLY, 3311 Broadway, New York.

CLEANER, DYER, SPOTTER, HATTER, experienced, desires position; eastern states; best of references. Address: LEMIE, 218 W. 60th st., New York City.

COLORED COUPLE want position in country hotel or boarding house. Apply by letter only. J. AUSTIN, 26 W. 140 st., New York.

COOK-Capable man wishes to go abroad; Germany, services for expenses; references. Address: LEMIE, 218 W. 60th st., New York City.

EDUCATED ENGLISHMAN seeks position in any capacity; (22), height 6 ft., 4 1/2 lbs.; a salesman; excellent references. CHAS. H. THOMPSON, Central Y. M. C. A. st., New York.

ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT OR FARM MANAGER-Englishman; life experience in horse and live stock breeding; extensive knowledge of agriculture and poultry raising; 6 years in United States; thoroughly understands training, showing, pre-arranging, and everything pertaining to general land and stock raising; excellent references; a large estate or farm; position; exceptional ability; best of references. C. J. ROBERTS, 175 Fifth av., New York.

EXECUTIVE-Open for engagement; until recently general manager of large manufacturing concern; liquidating business; will go anywhere; experience; accounting systems, general supervision, mail order, sales, advertising; advertising; qualified any capacity requiring exceptional ability; references. WILLIAM R. BOWEN, 511 West 14th st., New York.

FARMER (30), married, experienced landscape gardener and general farming and forestry; gentleman's estate; references; apply to Mrs. J. C. CATTON, 5 Center st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORKMAN (44), 2 children, life experience in all kinds of work; willing to go anywhere; references. ROBERT THOMAS, 500 Rogers ave., Brooklyn, 12.

HOUSEKEEPER-Excellent worker; building, cleaning, and laundry; club; single; small family. MRS. YOUNG, 320 W. 12th st., New York.

LADY with 10 years' experience would like management of small summer hotel, commuting distance from New York. F. JENNIS, 400 Manhattan av., New York.

LADY'S MAID, German, wishes a position in a family; good references; apply to HERZOG, 158 E. 33rd st., New York City.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants bundle work to do at home. MAMIE GOURDINE, 233 W. 135th st., New York City.

MAN AND WIFE (28 and 21), southern, colored, want situation; man good general housework; wife good references; will go anywhere. DAVID LEE, 730 E. 16th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN AND WIFE (colored), experienced, wish position in private family, suburb or seashore; wife first-class cook; man chauffeur; references. M. E. PASSELY, 1640 N. Warnock st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARKETING or other errands or work by the day; housekeeper; references. COGGESHALL, 114 Park st., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel. 2601-B.

MOTHER'S HELPER: would assist with the care of small children and light housework; can sew and do mending. MISS H. WALLACE, 141 Renshaw av., East Orange, N. J.

NURSE for children; good references; willing to help. SADDIE COCHRAN, 10 Irving av., care Plant, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11.

POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER for a small family or hotel; experienced; middle-aged woman; very competent and trustworthy. MARY HOWARD, 314 E. Delaware av., Buffalo, N. Y.

REFINED colored girl, wishes housework with small family; can cook; no heavy washing; best of references. MISS BINA DAVIS, care Mrs. Banks, 102 W. 137th st., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, accurate, 3 years' experience; desires position; references. MISS ROSE SOLOMON, 112 W. 12th st., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 10 years' experience, excellent references; desires position in law office or as private secretary. MISS MRS. C. B. MONTGOMERY, 1034 W. 103rd st., care Mrs. C. B. Montgomery, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, stenographer, reliable. MISS F. WEBBER, 601 Lexington av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, rapid and accurate; 3 years' experience; eligible for responsible position and familiar with all office details. MISS OLGA GOGGER, 618 East 162nd st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, neat typist, experienced in general office work, desires permanent position with salary \$12. PAULINE F. PAULI, 723 Walnut st., West Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, German, 14 months' experience, good references. MARGARET HESS, 121 Walnut st., West Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, desires position as private secretary; wide experience; references. MISS MRS. C. B. MONTGOMERY, 1034 W. 103rd st., care Mrs. C. B. Montgomery, New York.

WANTED-Board and lodging for a boy 15 years, on a farm or in a boarding house; in exchange for help. MRS. C. B. WORTH, 208 N. Second st., Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED-Foremanship of newspaper composing room; have over 30 years' experience as foreman of a paper running 9 linotype machines. C. CLARK, 226 Gnecht, Waterbury, Conn.

WANTED-Position as clothing buyer or manager in the West or South; 35 years' experience; man furnish the best of references. JOHN DILLON, 38 E. 13th st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (18), well educated, neat appearance, desires position in business man who will appreciate competency and summer resort; boy or other position; can furnish good business references. C. N. ROHMANN, 43 Barry pl., New York.

YOUNG MAN (25), handy with tools, can repair, paint, and do all kinds of work; will take position in a family or as a helper. FREDERICK C. SEINACHT, 113 Troutman st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (30), bright, reliable, desires position where faithful work will be appreciated; also leading to sales position; can furnish good business references. SCHLICHT, 100 East 84th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN wishes a position in a summer resort; boy or other position; can furnish good business references. C. N. ROHMANN, 43 Barry pl., New York.

YOUNG MAN (21), 3 years' baking experience, desires position with bank. AUGUST, 12 Spring st., Buffalo, N. Y. 11.

YOUNG MAN wants position on poultry farm; experienced; best of references. HARRY LOWY, 111 E. 150th st., New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUNG MAN with command of four languages, wants opening of any kind; would travel with gentleman as a valet or as a passenger liner. BENJAMIN BARBER, 243 E. 40th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 8 years' advertising correspondence and selling experience, desires position with manufacturing concern; draftsmanship and integrity unquestioned. Can take new position in 10 days. LE ROY WALKER, 400 W. 124th st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (19), well bred, wishes position on farm near New York, in good family; has already a little experience with horses and farming. CHARLES MICHEL, 118 W. 111th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, wide experience, wishes position with a real estate concern in their insurance department or with a large insurance office or company. EDGAR WEIL, 1 E. 42d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (22), seeks position with engineering or contracting firm; some experience in surveying and little work. H. W. TARTLTON, 43 W. 126 st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION-Lady of refinement wants position; can do plain sewing and would make herself generally useful; city or country. MRS. ALICE LANGFORD, 224 W. 58th st., New York.

COOK, experienced (colored) with first-class references, wishes position. MARY THOMAS, 38 W. 131st st., New York.

COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER (German) with girl 10 years old wishes position in the country; wages good; home, small wages. BAUER, 420 E. 86th st., New York City.

DAY WORK-Colored woman wishes cleaning or laundry work; can furnish the best of references. THOMAS, 25 Greenwich av., New York.

DRESSMAKER wishes work by the day; good cutter and seamstress; will merit satisfaction; references; letters only. MRS. E. H. BAKER, 830 E. 232d st., Wakefield, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, expert fitter, quick worker, wants work out by the day. MISS C. HARRIETT, 207 W. 88th st., New York.

EXPERIENCED kindergarten and home-maker would like position in a family; child during summer; references; changed; experienced traveler; can chaparrone. ELIZABETH SELDON, 26 E. Clinton st., East Orange, N. J.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER, 38 a day. MISS H. SELDON, 26 E. Clinton st., East Orange, N. J.

GOVERNESS, nurse or managing housekeeper; cultured and educated young lady; desires position in a family; references; children; also willing to oversee a home. DOROTHY HAMILTON, 132 Grant av., Yonkers, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position of trust desired by refined woman either as companion or housekeeper; references; references; door clerk. LENA WRIGHT, 215 10th st., Reno, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined woman with 10 years' experience in Philadelphia; MRS. UNA E. SCOTT, Woodbury, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER (32) with one child (8) wishes permanent position in small refined family; willing to go to any part of United States; apply by letter only. MRS. M. E. HARRIETT, 207 W. 88th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, good education, wishes position; city or country. MRS. CHILDS, 75 Washington st., Tarrytown, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION (41) in small family; references; references; references. MRS. LILIAN FIELD, 321 West 20th st., New York.

HOUSEWORKER wanted by German woman and daughter (16). MRS. BESSIE NOU-LETTE, 312 West st., Philadelphia.

HOUSEWORKER-Excellent worker; building, cleaning, and laundry; club; single; small family. MRS. YOUNG, 320 W. 12th st., New York.

LADY with 10 years' experience would like management of small summer hotel, commuting distance from New York. F. JENNIS, 400 Manhattan av., New York.

LADY'S MAID, German, wishes a position in a family; good references; apply to HERZOG, 158 E. 33rd st., New York City.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants bundle work to do at home. MAMIE GOURDINE, 233 W. 135th st., New York City.

MAN AND WIFE (28 and 21), southern, colored, want situation; man good general housework; wife good references; will go anywhere. DAVID LEE, 730 E. 16th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAN AND WIFE (colored), experienced, wish position in private family, suburb or seashore; wife first-class cook; man chauffeur; references. M. E. PASSELY, 1640 N. Warnock st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MARKETING or other errands or work by the day; housekeeper; references. COGGESHALL, 114 Park st., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel. 2601-B.

MOTHER'S HELPER: would assist with the care of small children and light housework; can sew and do mending. MISS H. WALLACE, 141 Renshaw av., East Orange, N. J.

NURSE for children; good references; willing to help. SADDIE COCHRAN, 10 Irving av., care Plant, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11.

POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER for a small family or hotel; experienced; middle-aged woman; very competent and trustworthy. MARY HOWARD, 314 E. Delaware av., Buffalo, N. Y.

REFINED colored girl, wishes housework with small family; can cook; no heavy washing; best of references. MISS BINA DAVIS, care Mrs. Banks, 102 W. 137th st., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, accurate, 3 years' experience; desires position; references. MISS ROSE SOLOMON, 112 W. 12th st., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, 10 years' experience, excellent references; desires position in law office or as private secretary. MISS MRS. C. B. MONTGOMERY, 1034 W. 103rd st., care Mrs. C. B. Montgomery, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, stenographer, reliable. MISS F. WEBBER, 601 Lexington av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, rapid and accurate; 3 years' experience; eligible for responsible position and familiar with all office details. MISS OLGA GOGGER, 618 East 162nd st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, neat typist, experienced in general office work, desires permanent position with salary \$12. PAULINE F. PAULI, 723 Walnut st., West Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER, German, 14 months' experience, good references. MARGARET HESS, 121 Walnut st., West Hoboken, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, desires position as private secretary; wide experience; references. MISS MRS. C. B. MONTGOMERY, 1034 W. 103rd st., care Mrs. C. B. Montgomery, New York.

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WANTED-Foremanship of newspaper composing room; have over 30 years' experience as foreman of a paper running 9 linotype machines. C. CLARK, 226 Gnecht, Waterbury, Conn.

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YOUNG MAN (18), well educated, neat appearance, desires position in business man who will appreciate competency and summer resort; boy or other position; can furnish good business references. C. N. ROHMANN, 43 Barry pl., New York.

YOUNG MAN (25), handy with tools, can repair, paint, and do all kinds of work; will take position in a family or as a helper. FREDERICK C. SEINACHT, 113 Troutman st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (30), bright, reliable, desires position where faithful work will be appreciated; also leading to sales position; can furnish good business references. SCHLICHT, 100 East 84th st., New York.

EASTERN STATES

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WANTED-Girl to assist with housework 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. MRS. H. HAWLOW, 124 W. 123rd st., N. Y.

WANTED-A position as companion or helper in a good home; would be generally useful. MISS THIRZA H. WOOD, 244 Maine av., Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED-Cleaning, washing and ironing work; references. MISS THIRZA H. WOOD, 244 Maine av., Atlantic City, N. J.

WANTED-By a college graduate, a situation as companion, governess or secretary; would travel; best references. E. L. HANKIN, 20 W. 123rd st., New York City.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, reliable, wants housework; few hours daily; no Sunday work. BRITHA PULINS, 6 W. 132d st., New York City.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, public singer and vocalist, returning from eight years' schooling abroad, desires position in private family; references. MISS CLARA DICK, 1022 W. 12th st., New York City.

YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN would like day's work washing and ironing or laundry work; references. MISS CLARA DICK, 1022 W. 12th st., New York City.

YOUNG GIRL wishes position as companion or helper in a good home; would be generally useful. MISS THIRZA H. WOOD, 244 Maine av., Atlantic City, N. J.

YOUNG GIRL (colored) wishes position as nurse for one child; city or country; reference. MISS KATHLEEN TAYLOR, 30 Fourth st., New York City.

YOUNG LADY desires position; 6 years' experience in publishing office as assistant bookkeeper; references. C. SCHMIDT, 147 W. 12th st., New York City.

YOUNG LADY desires position as companion, speaks French, German and English; willing to travel; references. MISS CLARA DICK, 1022 W. 12th st., New York City.

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Real Estate Market Fish Pie Activities Sailings

Another large sale of land has been made in Back Bay, which means the immediate erection of two large five-story apartment houses built of fireproof material and with all modern conveniences. The parcel is 80 to 84 Fenway, close to the Westland avenue entrance, and contains 11,400 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$40,000. Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington conveyed title through the office of Henderson & Ross to Coleman & Gilbert.

Another sale just completed by the same brokers, was made for Sarah L. Dyer, of 7286 square feet of land on Wallman street, between Winchester and Center streets, Brookline, assessed upon \$3000. Angus Martin purchased with the intention of building three brick apartment houses.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Morris Sachs has just concluded a purchase of several frame and brick buildings, located 1856 to 1872 Dorchester avenue, corner of 4 Dracut street, and extending to the corner of Wrentham street, together with 13,443 square feet of land, assessed to Cliff R. Clapp et al., trustees, on the basis of \$23,600 on improvements and \$8400 on land, total \$32,000.

Another deed recorded today calls for the frame double house at 280-281 Delhi street, corner of Norfolk street, assessed to Fred A. Schofield at \$2100, including \$800 on 3500 square feet of land. Daniel J. Murray is the purchaser.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Robert T. Fowler has sold for Jason B. Bailey two lots of land on Vermont street, West Roxbury. They contain 14,000 square feet, with 140 feet front on Vermont street. The purchaser is Louis Epple, secretary of the licensing board of the city of Boston. It is the purchaser's intention to begin at once the erection of a commodious single house on the premises. The land is taxed for \$2500. The purchase price, however, is withheld.

Warren F. Freeman, of the Kimball building, reports the sale of a new single family frame dwelling, which he has just completed at the corner of Theodore Parker and Pierpont roads, West estate, between the Bellevue and Highland stations, West Roxbury. The house contains eight rooms, and every modern convenience, together with 5100 square feet of land. The purchaser is Obed Silver, who will occupy as a home. The property being new, is not yet assessed.

Another sale reported by the owner consists of seven building lots of land fronting on Prince and Pond streets, also Arborway assessed at 55 cents a foot, conveyed by William W. Reed et al. to George E. Stone et al., trustees.

SALES IN ROXBURY

Louisa Dorr estate has sold to Ellen Donovan 2 1/2-story frame dwellings, situated 9 Leon street, near Ruggles street, together with 4130 square feet of land, all taxed for \$5100.

William H. Devaney purchased from Mary E. Clinton, an interest in the three-story frame dwelling at 70 George street, near Magazine street, including 2348 square feet of land. Its assessed value is \$1700.

SALES IN THE NEWTONS

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., of Newton, Newtonville and Brighton have sold the gentleman's estate at 130 Franklin street, Farlow Hill, Newton, consisting of a 12-room house and 11,000 square feet of land, to Ralph E. Towle, who buys for occupancy. Charles Douglas of New York was the grantor. The estate is assessed for \$15,000.

Also sold for Mary A. Downes of Watertown a lot of 6000 square feet of land on Jewett street, Newton, near Pearl street, to Mrs. Hannah Greenwood, who buys for development. Assessed for \$1000.

The same brokers report sale for Eter Brothers of Malden of a new three-apartment at 64 Tremont street, Brighton, to Mrs. Mary E. Fitzpatrick, who buys for investment. This house and \$2500 square feet of land are taxed for \$7500.

They also sold for Charles Ernst a modern stucco house and 6000 square feet of land, situated 26 Cedar street, Newton Center, assessed for \$4300. Albert Thomas of Boston is the new owner.

W. H. Thomas of New Bedford has purchased the two-family bungalow house at 37 Irma avenue, Watertown. M. N. Palmer of Somerville was the grantor and the frame house with 4000 feet of land is taxed for \$5800.

A. Brown, executor of C. Rufus Brown estate has sold lot 11 on Cedar street, Newton Center, to Albert Thomas of Boston. It contains 6000 square feet of land and is taxed for \$675.

John T. Burns & Sons have sold for Mrs. F. Valentine a tract of 30,000 square feet of land on Valentine park west, Newton Highlands, to R. Carter, who will erect a private residence. It is assessed for \$6500.

Also sold to Charles Ernest, lot 13 on Cedar street, Newton Center. C. Rufus Brown estate are grantors. The lot contains more than 4500 square feet and is valued at \$600.

The same brokers have sold for Maria Gay estate, lot of 6000 square feet on Nonantum street, Newton, corner of Arlington street, to C. R. Jamp, who will build. The assessed value of the lot is \$600.

Sold for D. Cronin, the six-room cottage and 6000 feet of land assessed for \$1800 to Margaret Curry of Newton.

Sold for F. R. and G. M. Vall of Arlington the two-family frame house at 50-52 Burton street, Brighton, to Mrs. T. L. Longhouse who buys for investment. There are 7000 square feet of land, total assessed value \$6700.

Sold for J. L. Upham estate has sold lot 20, containing the eight-room cottage and

10,000 square feet of land at 14 Churchill avenue, Newtonville. The new owner will improve and occupy property. It is taxed on \$3500.

Sold for T. H. Burns the 10-room house and 2600 feet of land at 91 Meadville avenue, Newton, to Mrs. M. McCarty of Brookline.

Sold for Mrs. E. Whiton a lot of 6500 square feet of land on Hollis street, Newton, to A. M. Fearing, who will erect a stucco residence. The land is valued at \$2000. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in all the above transactions.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Charles E. Cotting et al., exs. and trs. to William J. Stober, Commonwealth ave., d. 1000.

SOUTH BOSTON
Thomas McCormick to Paul Hemphill, d. 1000.

EAST BOSTON
Jacob F. Krokyu to City of Boston, Chelsea, d. 1000.

ROXBURY
Mary E. Clinton to William H. Devaney, George st., d. 1000.

WEST ROXBURY
Cliff R. Clapp et al. trs. to Morris Sachs, Dorchester ave., Dracut and Wrentham sts., d. 1000.

CHARLESTOWN
Amy R. Pease et al. to Fred Gahn, Oak and Russell sts., d. 1000.

HYDE PARK
Paul Hemphill to Thomas McCormick, Parker st., d. 1000.

CHINA
Hyman Gordon, mgt. to S. Arthur Shaw, Walnut st., d. 1000.

WINTHROP
Thomas A. Mulloney to Charles H. Smith, Elmwood st., d. 1000.

NEVER
Elizabeth Fittigrock to Joseph F. Fittigrock, Thornton st., d. 1000.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Boylston road, 11, ward 11, Morris Bronstein, Harry Tilden, brick tenements, Charles E. Hase, d. 1000.

Washington st., 730, ward 7, Robert H. Seymon, d. 1000.

Washington st., 730, ward 7, Robert H. Seymon, d. 1000.

Washington st., 730, ward 7, Robert H. Seymon, d. 1000.

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Washington st., 730, ward 7, Robert H. Seymon, d. 1000.

SHIPPING NEWS

While inbound from George's bank the fishing schooner Flaviola bringing 17,500 pounds of fresh fish for the Boston market went aground on George's island in Boston harbor early today. The tug F. J. Purdy hauled her off without apparent damage and towed her to the fish pier.

From Woods Hole the revenue cutter Aquanet was ordered out today in search of wreckage reported by the steamer Howard on arriving at Boston yesterday as being off Gay head in the path of shipping. The obstruction will be removed.

When the fishing schooner Delphine Cabral arrived at the fish pier this afternoon from George's bank with her flag flying at half mast for John Capalao and Manuel Meunes, the two missing men greeted their shipmates from the dock. They were brought here by the schooner Flaviola today which rescued them 15 hours after they had lost sight of their vessel in the fog. The Cabral brought 48,700 pounds fresh fish.

Off for the tropics, the United Fruit Company's steamer Tivies, Captain McKay, left Long wharf today, the second sailing in the new Havana service. She will also go to Costa Rica. Cargo included 1750 bushels of bagged oats, and considerable quantities of linoleum, paper, shoes, machinery, leather, manufactured goods, etc. Tourists aboard the Tivies included: W. P. White, W. A. Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Leslie, A. F. Kosford, Dr. T. W. Heimer, and P. J. Donovan of Boston.

Bringing 21,554 stems of bananas, 260 boxes grape fruit, and 800 bags coconuts, the United Fruit Company's steamer Sosa, Captain Blonness, arrived today from Jamaica ports. She also had two passengers, Miss Ada Lewis and Ernest Austin of Boston. The Sosa left Boston for Hamburg Nov. 21 with a cargo of apples, and after discharging them went to Helsingborg where she loaded potatoes for New York. Since then she has been running between New York and Jamaica.

Promptly on schedule time, the British steamer Galileo, Captain Collins, arrived today from Hull, Eng. She brought 1000 tons of general cargo for this port in addition to a large amount for New York. The Galileo was about 100 miles ahead of the Franconia when Captain Collins received word that the Columbian was ashore. Owing to other vessels going to the rescue of the crew, however, Captain Collins held to his course, but kept a sharp lookout for boats. The Galileo passed about 20 miles north of the position in which the Columbian was reported ashore.

Fresh fish was brought to the new fish pier today as follows: Str Spray, 22,200 pounds; schra Rose Dorathes, 14,000, Flora Oliver 75,000, Waltham 9000, Rose Standish 24,600, and Flaviola 17,500. The Spray also had 3000 pounds soles, 800 sard, 1700 halibut, 2500 catfish; the Dorathes 5000 halibut, and the Oliver 2000 halibut. Dealers' prices were quoted per hundredweight as follows: Stead \$5.75, market cod \$2.50, had-cod \$2.25, medium hake \$2, and cusk \$2.25.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schr L. I. Lowell from Boston 20,000 pounds fresh fish and the W. H. Moody 20,000 pounds fresh fish. The schr Elva L. Spurling of Boston has been purchased by the Gorton Pew Fisheries Company of Gloucester and will hereafter be used in general fishing.

Mackerel arrivals at Chinoteague, Va., total three vessels, with 411 fish, according to today's report. From Cape May comes news that two vessels captured 700 fish in that vicinity.

Assisted by Manomet coast guards several motor boat owners at Plymouth have brought their craft safely to shore after they had broken away from their moorings or filled during a blow Wednesday. Some of the craft will need considerable repairs.

Capt. Howard M. Broadbent in charge of the local revenue cutter district has despatched the cutter Androscoggin from Portland to remove two pieces of wreckage reported off the Massachusetts coast by the steamer Glenway which arrived here yesterday. The Androscoggin should have reached the wreckage this noon and will either tow it to some port or blow it up.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEETS AT TUFTS
Kappa exercises at Tufts College were held last night in Goddard chapel with the following four students initiated: Miss Margaret Buck of Lexington and Miss E. Hazel Macy, from the senior class of Jackson College, and Francis A. Maulsby of West Somerville and Walton S. Hall of Malden, from the senior class of Tufts.

Honorary membership was conferred upon the orator, Dr. Edward Stanwood of Brookline, and the poet, Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody Marks of Cambridge. Following the exercises in Goddard chapel a reception for members and friends was held.

PORT OF BOSTON
Arrived
Str Franconia (Br), Miller, Liverpool via Queenstown.
Str Sosa (Nor), Blonness, Port Mari, Port Antonio and Port Morant.
Str Junia, James, Norfolk.
Str Belfast, Brown, Bangor, Ma.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr O T W (Br), Comeau, Plympton, N. S., via Gloucester.

Tug Mars, Calhoun, Fort Point, twg bgs Langhorne, do, and Bethayres, Portland for Philadelphia.
Tug Sommers N Smith, Evans, Rockland, Me.
Tug Nemasket, Betts, Portland, twg bgs Easton, for New York.
Steam lighter Bureka, Benner, Newburyport.

Cleared
Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Howard, Hudgins, Norfolk.
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.
Str Belfast, Brown, Bangor.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Sailed
Tugs Nottingham, New York, twg bgs L & W B C C No 2, 15 and supposed 9, Plymouth, New York, twg bgs B C C No 7 and supposed 11; Confidence, twg bgs W F Green, for Provincetown; Vesta, twg bgs Radnor, Lynn; schr Lucinda Sutton, Philadelphia and Ft de France.

Str Chas F Mayer, Baltimore, twg bgs Nos 7 and 17; Coastwise, New York; twg bgs Philadelphia twg bgs Langhorne, Bethayres and Tunnel Ridge; E L Pillsbury, Lynn; Leader, Lynn; Sadie Rose, Beverly; Waltham, New York, twg bgs Allentown and Easton; Piedmont twg bgs Nos 18 and 12 for Portsmouth; Irvington, twg bgs 701, Manchester, 765 and 705, Rockport, Mass.; Paoli, Portland; str light Leviathan, Lanesville and Portsmouth.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs Czar, Rotterdam and Libau via Halifax, N. S.; Pennsylvania, Hamburg; Buena Ventura, Swansea; Antilles, New Orleans; Juan, Buenos del Toro; Respal, Buenos Aires; Wells City, Bristol and Dublin.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, May 6—Arrd tug Cumberland, Boston with bgs, str Bosnia, Hamburg.
Sld str Essex, Providence; Cretan, Jacksonville via Savannah; Wegandec, Norfolk; tug Cumberland, twg bgs Nos 9, 19 and 15, from Washington, all for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6—Arrd, str Lucy Neff, New York. Sld, str Bowden, Port Antonio; A A Raven, New Orleans; Henry Williams, Baltimore via Georgetown, S. C.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6—Arrd, str Corinto, Port Limon; Senator, Pearl Lagoon; Brandenburg, Bremen via Boston and New York; Athos, Nueva. Cid, str Grib, Port Barrios via Belize and Stann Creek; Coppenham, Puerto Cortez via Belize; Ckita di Palermo, Genoa; Raphael, Antwerp; Luchana, Progresso.

Sld from Port Eads, str Momus, New York; Heredia, Bocas del Toro via Havana and Colon; Ellis, Port Limon via Swan Island; Everliss, Glasgow; Fagerton, Port Antonio; Ikala, Bordeaux via Newport News; Signe, Mobile; Oilfield, Gothenburg; Mexico, Veracruz.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6—Arrd, str Nelson, Port Arthur; Delaware, New York, Norfolk, etc.
Cld, str Proclia, Norfolk; Tuscan, Boston; Indian, Savannah and Jacksonville; schr Wm. P. Hood, Fall River.

Sld, 6 schr Edwin R. Hunt (from Philadelphia), San Juan.
Port ARTHUR, May 6—Arrd, str Radioline II, Havre.
Sld, str El Zorro, Dover, f. o.

PENSACOLA, May 6—Arrd, str Estracido, Rio Janeiro via Sabine.
Cld, 6 str Strathairn, Savannah.
SAUNDERSTOWN, May 6—Sailed schr Mary A. Hall, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6—Arrd str Onondaga, Boston for Jacksonville and proceeded.

PLEA HEARD TO STAY PAYMENT TO SIEGEL CREDITORS
Judge Morton in the United States district court today gave a hearing on the petition of Charles Francis Adams, 3d, and Charles E. Cotting, trustees of the department store trust, seeking a stay of payment of the 10 per cent dividend to the creditors of the former Henry Siegel Company. Judge Morton instructed James M. Oimstead, referee in bankruptcy, to stay the payment of the dividend, which amounts to about \$135,000, and hear the parties in the case. On Monday Judge Morton will make a final disposition of the affair.

The petitioners held that if the dividend is paid to the creditors, there will not be enough funds in the hands of the Siegel estate to meet their claim for rental, amounting to about \$2,000,000. The trustees of the Siegel estate filed a petition in the United States district court to enjoin Joseph C. Pelletier, district attorney of Suffolk county, and others from sending books and papers belonging to the Siegel Company outside the jurisdiction of the federal court in Massachusetts. This case will be heard Monday afternoon.

WIRELESS REPORTS

Note—Nautical files on usual steamship routes from Boston: To Sable Island, 490; Cape Race, N. F. 500; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 128. From Ambrose Channel lightship, 128. Sable Island, 488; Nantuxet South Shoal lightship, 128; Diamond Shoal lightship, Hatteras, 530.

SS Adriatic (Br), Liverpool for New York, via 64 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday.
SS Patric (Fr), Marcellus, etc. for New York, via 64 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Zee (Rus), Libau via Halifax for New York, via 64 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at 5 a. m. Wednesday.
SS Pennsylvania (Ger), Hamburg for New York, via 64 miles east of Ambrose Channel lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Manhattan (Br), Avonmouth for Montreal, via 235 miles southeast of Cape Race at 8:30 a. m. Wednesday.
SS Nacoochee, Savannah for Boston, via 167 miles north-northeast of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Maracaibo, New York for Philadelphia, via 180 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.
SS Calicut, Providence for Baltimore, via 100 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Calicut, Providence for Baltimore, via 100 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.
Port Arthur for Bayonne, via 144 miles east of Sable Island at 10 a. m. Wednesday.

SS Lexington, Boston for Philadelphia, via 100 miles south of Scotland lightship at 3 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Port Arthur for Beverly, via 70 miles southwest of Nantuxet lightship at noon Wednesday.

Tug W B Keene, towing barge Belfast and barge, for New York, via 20 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah for New York, via 98 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS City of Savannah, Savannah for New York, via 98 miles south of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS El Occidente, Galveston for New York, via 227 miles east of Galveston bar at noon Wednesday.

SS Zulia, Mayaguez for New York, via 430 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Nantuxet (Br), Montevideo, etc. for New York, via 480 miles south of Scotland lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Antilles, New Orleans for New York, via 227 miles south of Scotland lightship at noon Wednesday.

SS Huron, Jacksonville for New York, via 60 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Santa Marta (Br), Santa Marta for New York, via 300 miles south of Scotland lightship at 4 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Santa Marta, New Orleans for New York, via 300 miles south of Scotland lightship at 4 p. m. Wednesday.

SS El Sol, New York for Galveston, via 210 miles north-northeast of Tortugas at 6 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Chametite, Havana for New Orleans, via 210 miles north-northeast of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Denver, New York for Galveston, via 210 miles north-northeast of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Illinois, New York for Port Arthur, via 210 miles north-northeast of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Merrimack, Baltimore for Jacksonville, via 40 miles south of Florida lightship at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Calumet, New York for Port Arthur, via 210 miles north-northeast of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

SS Calumet, New York for Port Arthur, via 210 miles north-northeast of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

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SS Calumet, New York for Port Arthur, via 210 miles north-northeast of Tortugas at 7 p. m. Wednesday.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists and are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Baltic, for Liverpool, May 7
Campanella, for Rotterdam, May 7
Ivernia, for Mediterranean ports, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm I, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm III, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm IV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm V, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm VI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm VII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm VIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm IX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm X, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XIV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XVI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XVII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XVIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XIX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXIV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXVI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXVII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXVIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXIX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXIV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXVI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXVII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXVIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XXXIX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XL, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLIV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLVI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLVII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLVIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm XLIX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm L, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LIV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LVI, for Hamburg, May 7
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Kaiser Wilhelm LIX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXIV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXV, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXVI, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXVII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXVIII, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXIX, for Hamburg, May 7
Kaiser Wilhelm LXX, for Hamburg, May 7
K

Stock Market Closes at the Bottom

CHESAPEAKE IS A FEATURE OF STOCK MARKET

Trading Generally Is Narrow and Business Light on the New York Stock Exchange, but Sentiment Appears Better

SMALL PRICE CHANGES

Chesapeake & Ohio was the weakest feature of the New York stock market in the early trading today. It was a dull, narrow affair and price changes generally were so small as to be scarcely worth noting. Chesapeake's decline therefore attracted some attention.

Although trading is very apathetic, sentiment seems to be growing slightly better. There is less pessimistic talk indulged in, and more hope is entertained regarding future business. Excellent crop prospects have much to do with the more cheerful feeling.

As the session advanced there was little improvement in business either in New York or Boston. In New York Chesapeake continued comparatively active. After opening up 1/4 at 52 1/2, it sold off more than a point. Missouri Pacific was easier. It opened 1/4 at 20 1/2, and declined under 20. China opened 1/4 at 40 1/2, and advanced more than a point. Amalgamated Copper and Utah Copper were up fractionally.

Pond Creek Coal had an advance of a point on the local exchange after opening unchanged at 17 1/2. Superior Copper had a good fractional gain. Otherwise few changes were recorded.

The tone was easier in the afternoon. Missouri Pacific was distinctly weak. California Petroleum also sold off. Kansas City Southern common and preferred rose briskly.

DIVIDENDS

The Butterick Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1/4 of 1 per cent, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Columbus Railway & Light Company has declared a dividend of 75 cents a share, payable May 25 to stock of record May 9.

Portland Railway, Light and Power Company declared usual quarterly dividend of \$1, payable June 1 to stock of record May 12.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 12 to stock of record May 9.

Federal Light & Power Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

The Central Arkansas Railway & Light Corporation declared quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

The Liverpool & London Globe Insurance Company declared a final dividend of 60 per cent, which makes a total of 120 per cent for the year 1913.

The Fairmont Gas Company of Baltimore declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 20 to stock of record May 15.

The directors of the Greens Consolidated Copper Company declared a dividend of 50 cents a share for the quarter payable May 11 to holders of record May 6.

The Baton Rouge Electric Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share on the preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record at the close of business May 20.

American Steel Foundries declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 of 1 per cent on its stock, payable June 30 to stock of record June 13. The company reports for the quarter ended March 31 a net loss after all deductions of \$163,253.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

At a meeting yesterday the directors of the Mutual National Bank was increased from 13 to 14 members. Francis R. Bangs was added to the board.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and probably Friday; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; moderate variable winds, mostly west.

The weak western disturbance has moved to Wisconsin and adjoining sections attended by unsettled weather and scattered showers. There is much cloudiness, generally without rain, in nearly all other districts. It is somewhat cooler in the northern western sections, with freezing temperatures south to Wyoming. Lowest temperatures 24 degrees at Havre, Mont. In New England temperatures range from 42 degrees at Northfield to 54 at Portland.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a.m. 57.12 noon 67
Average in Boston yesterday, 54.7-54.2

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a.m. today)
Albany 50
Buffalo 50
Chicago 50
Cleveland 50
Denver 50
Detroit 50
Houston 50
Kansas City 50
Los Angeles 50
New York 50
Philadelphia 50
Portland 50
San Francisco 50
Seattle 50
St. Louis 50
Wash. D.C. 50

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:32 High water, 5:30
Sun sets 6:36 5:52 a.m., 9:15 p.m.
Length of day, 14:18
LIGHT AUTO LAMPs AT 7:20 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold...	27	27 1/2	26 3/4	26 3/4
Al-Mt. Mf. Co. pf.	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4
Am Ag Chem. pf.	94	94	94	94
Amalgamated...	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Can.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 3/4	26 3/4
Am Car. Fr.	49	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Am Cities.	32	32	32	32
Am Lined Oil...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Loco.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Am Smelting...	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Sugar.	103	103 1/2	103	103 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Anacosta.	32 1/2	33	31 1/2	31 1/2
Atchafalaya...	95	95 1/2	95	95
Balt. & Ohio...	91	91 1/2	90 3/4	90 3/4
Balt. & Ohio pf.	81	81	81	81
Both Steel...	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Both Steel pf.	85	85	85	85
B F Goodrich...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
B F Goodrich pf.	90	90	90	90
Brooklyn R. T.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92	92
Brook Union...	128	128	128	128
Cal Petroleum...	21 1/2	21 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	54	54
Can Pacific...	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Can Leather...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ches. & Ohio...	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Chi & Alton...	9	9	9	9
Chi & G. West...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Chi & G. West pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
China Copper...	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Clu. Pdy. & Co. pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
C M & St. Paul...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Col Fuel.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Col South.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Con Gas.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Con Products...	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Con Products pf.	65	65	65	65
Deere & Co. pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Erie.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Erie 2nd pf.	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Fed M. & S. Co. pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gen Electric...	147	147	147	147
Gen Motor.	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Gt. Nor Ore...	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gt. Nor pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Gug Ex. Co.	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Harv. of N. J.	106	106	105 1/2	105 1/2
Illinois Cent...	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	111
Inter Marine...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Inter-Met.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Inter Paper...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int. Paper pf.	36	36	36	36
J. I. Case pf.	82	82	82	82
Kan City So.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kan City So. pf.	59 1/2	61	59 1/2	61
Kaiser Co.	89	89	89	89
Kresge Co.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Laclede Gas...	97	97	97	97
Lehigh Valley...	139 1/2	139 1/2	139	139
Louis & Nash...	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Manhattan...	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Mex Petrol.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56
Miami.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16	16
Mo. Pacific...	20 1/2	20 1/2	18	18 1/2
N. Enamel.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N. R. of M. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10
Nevada Con.	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
N. Y. C.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Norfolk.	26	26	26	26
N. & W.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
No Am.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
No Pac.	110 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Ont Silver...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pac. T. & T.	28 1/2	28	28	28
Penn.	110 1/2	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
Peoples Gas...	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Reading.	43	43	43	43
Reading pf.	154	154	154	154
Reading pf.	154	154	154	154
Rdg. 2d pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Rep. I. & S. pf.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Rock Island...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Rock Island pf.	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rumely.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Ry Steel S.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Seab. A. L. pf.	54	54	54	54
So. Pac.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
So. Pac. 1st pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
So. Pac. 2d pf.	99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
So. Ry.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Stand Mill...	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Stand Mill pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Studebaker...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
StL & SF 1st pf.	10	10	10	10
Tenn. Cop.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Texas Pac.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Third Av.	41	41	41	41
T. City R. T.	105	105	105	105
Union Pac.	156 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Union Pac. pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
US Rubber...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
US Rub 1st pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. Steel...	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Cop.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Va. Car Chem...	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Va. Car Chem pf.	96	96	96	96
Wabash pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
W. Maryland...	25	25	25	25
West Union...	61 1/2	62	61 1/2	62
W. E. & M.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74
W. L. E.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
W. L. E. 2d pf.	6	6	6	6
Woolworth...	98 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2

AMERICANS ARE HEAVY

LONDON—Markets very idle, closing lower.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—Operators were worried in the late dealings over the persistence of forced liquidation for account of this center as well as Paris.

The final tone was not confident and prices showed irregular changes.

Heaviness appeared in gilt-edged investments on a rehardening in discounts due to the unfavorable Bank of England return. Repayments to the bank have been completed.

Home rails failed to rally. Americans changed fractionally in either direction. An overall condition in Mexican rails started a recovery.

Foreigners were stagnant. Mines became firmer. Oils left off heavy. De Beers gained 3-16 to 16-16. Rio Tinto advanced 1/4 to 89 1/2.

PARIS—Bourse closed steady.

BERLIN—Bourse was weaker at the close.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Consols money 7 1/2
do account 7 1/2
Amalgamated 94 1/2
Atchafalaya 95 1/2
Balt. & Ohio 91 1/2
Both Steel 41 1/2
Both Steel pf. 85 1/2
B F Goodrich 26 1/2
B F Goodrich pf. 90 1/2
Brooklyn R. T. 92 1/2
Brook Union 128 1/2
Cal Petroleum 21 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf. 56 1/2
Can Pacific 192 1/2
Can Leather 35 1/2
Ches. & Ohio 52 1/2
Chi & Alton 9
Chi & G. West 12 1/2
Chi & G. West pf. 32 1/2
China Copper 40 1/2
Clu. Pdy. & Co. pf. 101 1/2
C M & St. Paul 98 1/2
Col Fuel. 27 1/2
Col South. 23 1/2
Con Gas. 13 1/2
Con Products 95 1/2
Con Products pf. 65
Deere & Co. pf. 94 1/2
Erie. 28 1/2
Erie 1st pf. 43
Erie 2nd pf. 36 1/2
Fed M. & S. Co. pf. 31 1/2
Gen Electric 147
Gen Motor. 79 1/2
Gt. Nor Ore 31 1/2
Gt. Nor pf. 123 1/2
Gug Ex. Co. 53
Harv. of N. J. 106
Illinois Cent 110 1/2
Inter Marine 8 1/2
Inter-Met. 14 1/2
Inter-Met pf. 62 1/2
Inter Paper 9 1/2
Int. Paper pf. 36
J. I. Case pf. 82
Kan City So. 24 1/2
Kan City So. pf. 59 1/2
Kaiser Co. 89
Kresge Co. 102 1/2
Laclede Gas 97
Lehigh Valley 139 1/2
Louis & Nash 134 1/2
Manhattan 131 1/2
Mex Petrol. 56 1/2
Miami. 21 1/2
Mo. Kan. & Tex. 16 1/2
Mo. Pacific 20 1/2
N. Enamel. 10 1/2
N. R. of M. 2d pf. 10
Nevada Con. 14
N. Y. C. 93 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. 68 1/2
Norfolk. 26
N. & W. 103 1/2
No Am. 76 1/2
No Pac. 110 1/2
Ont Silver 2 1/2
Pac. T. & T. 28 1/2
Penn. 110 1/2
Peoples Gas 120 1/2
Reading. 43
Reading pf. 154
Reading pf. 154
Rdg. 2d pf. 88 1/2
Rep. I. & S. 22 1/2
Rep. I. & S. pf. 85 1/2
Rock Island 3 1/2
Rock Island pf. 5
Rumely. 9 1/2
Ry Steel S. 27 1/2
Seab. A. L. pf. 54
So. Pac. 91 1/2
So. Pac. 1st pf. 96 1/2
So. Pac. 2d pf. 99
So. Ry. 24 1/2
Stand Mill 38 1/2
Stand Mill pf. 64 1/2
Studebaker 33 1/2
StL & SF 1st pf. 10
Tenn. Cop. 34 1/2
Texas Pac. 15 1/2
Third Av. 41
T. City R. T. 105
Union Pac. 156 1/2
Union Pac. pf. 83 1/2
US Rubber 58 1/2
US Rub 1st pf. 102 1/2
U. S. Steel 59 1/2
U. S. Steel pf. 108 1/2
Utah Cop. 55 1/2
Va. Car Chem 27
Va. Car Chem pf. 96
Wabash pf. 3 1/2
W. Maryland 25
West Union 61 1/2
W. E. & M. 74 1/2
W. L. E. 4 1/2
W. L. E. 2d pf. 6
Woolworth 98 1/2

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD
March—
Open revenue including net results of outside op. \$2,062,962
Op. exp. taxes 4,209,913
Op. income 4,209,913
Gross income 4,209,913
Net income 4,209,913
Dividend 4,209,913
Total 4,209,913

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News of Finance, Commerce and Investments

COMMERCE OF UNITED STATES WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Imports and Exports for March and for Nine Months Period—Heavy Shipments to This Country of Corn and Beef Following New Tariff Law

WASHINGTON—Detailed figures of United States commerce with other countries, showing imports and exports for March and nine months, show total imports in March somewhat in excess of \$182,700,000 and total exports practically \$187,500,000, a trade balance favoring United States approximately \$4,800,000. Imports for nine months ended with March, 1914, exceeded \$1,898,500,000 and exports were over \$1,893,200,000, an aggregate trade of more than \$1,891,700,000, and a balance of trade in favor of United States of about \$484,700,000.

Groups	Imports	Exports
Foodstuffs partly or wholly mfr.	\$24,280,776	\$22,980,006
Mfrs for further use	30,033,091	32,856,618
Mfrs ready for consumption	29,636,077	63,730,533
Totals	\$84,138,944	\$119,567,157

NINE MONTHS
Foodstuffs partly or wholly mfr. \$151,888,388
Mfrs for further use 242,503,581
Mfrs ready for consumption 346,677,925
Totals \$740,766,897

Manufactured foodstuffs show a slight balance of trade against United States for March, but the other two classes show substantial balances in our favor, and in the total, balance in our favor for the month exceeds \$25,400,000. For the nine months' period balance favoring United States is approximately \$518,700,000.

United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and France maintain their relative positions in order named as our best customers. Increased imports in March, 1914, are shown from each of these four countries. At the same time, in exports to United Kingdom and to France in March, are shown greater increases than in imports. In case of France, there appears for March, 1914, a balance of trade in our favor of about \$900,000 in a total trade of over \$28,100,000, while in March of

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARNINGS ARE SHOWING IMPROVEMENT

PHILADELPHIA—A distinct improvement in Pennsylvania operating results is shown by figures for March. While the net showing compared with the same month a year ago is helped by the fact that the floods in the spring of 1913 made net earnings of the western lines in March of that year unusually small, aside from this the business of the entire system was on a better level than it was in the first two months of 1914. Not only did March, 1914, net earnings of the system compare with poor figures in the same month of 1913, but the company also effected some saving in operation costs, (although the general curtailment in forces did not go into effect until April 1, 1914) thus helping the net earnings for March of this year.

Gross business of the Pennsylvania system, as in normal years, was of greater magnitude than in either of the first two months of the year, and fell only \$109,682 below that month in 1913, and a smaller amount below 1912. In other words, it was not far from its largest total operating revenue for March in any year. The slump in February carried gross to \$24,310,208, a recession approaching the basis of the February, 1911, earnings. Since 1911 business has been growing materially until the decline which began in the latter half of 1913. March, 1914, total operating revenue, \$29,658,555, is over \$5,000,000 greater than that of February, and nearly \$2,000,000 greater than that of January, this year.

February total operating revenue dropped about \$3,000,000 under that month in 1913, and January's fell about \$3,000,000 below that month a year ago. In March eastern lines' gross decreased \$208,750, but this was more than offset by the increase on the western lines.

The following table shows relative size of total operating revenue of the lines east and west of Pittsburgh for each of the first three months in the last two years:

	1914	1913
February	\$27,889,452	\$30,545,619
March	29,658,555	27,221,227

Net revenues of the Pennsylvania system, which by the combined effects of shrinkage in traffic and inability to quickly reduce expenses proportionately and extraordinary expenses incident to the storms, were reduced to unusually small figures in February, show a surprising recovery in March. March net earnings, besides being by far the best of either of the other preceding months this year, were also \$651,000 larger than in the same month last year. As before mentioned, however, this increase was due largely to the fact of the floods last year, as the eastern lines' March net decreased \$208,750, and the increase in net came entirely from the western lines, which suffered so severely a year ago from flood effects.

Monthly net earnings for the system in the first quarter of each of the last two years have been as follows:

	1914	1913
January	\$26,664,427	\$24,000,653
February	27,889,452	27,221,227
March	29,658,555	27,221,227

At the close of the first quarter of 1914, Pennsylvania system gross business is \$6,737,005 below that for the same period in 1913, while decreased operating expenses have held the net loss down to \$3,285,705. By reason of

MANY DEPOSITORS IN THE BOSTON SAVINGS BANKS

The Boston savings banks had 717,830 depositors according to their last statements filed with the Massachusetts bank commissioner. The average deposit was \$892. It cost the banks in salaries alone \$500,000 to handle the accounts of this army of depositors ranging from \$1.22 to \$3.20 per \$1000 of assets, the larger banks of course having the smallest proportional cost.

It would appear to be inferred that banks having the largest amount of deposits would have the largest number of depositors, but such is not the fact. For illustration, the Provident Institution for Savings, New England's largest savings bank, with over \$50,000,000 of deposits, has 93,087 fewer depositors than the Boston Five Cents Savings.

Below is presented an interesting comparison of the number of depositors in Boston savings banks as of Oct. 31 last, the average deposit, and salaries paid per annum with percentage of salaries to \$1000 of assets:

	Not de- posited	Average deposit	Sal- aries	% of assets
Boston Five Cent	107,600	\$235	\$88,947	1.74
Provident	109,973	480	70,635	1.32
Suffolk	78,513	486	49,452	1.22
Home	47,848	432	20,090	1.36
Roxbury	20,216	420	26,223	1.96
Wilder	29,828	314	28,768	2.93
South Boston	20,018	286	20,424	2.90
Franklin	23,164	583	31,721	1.50
Boston Penny	25,122	427	20,760	2.37
Union	24,811	435	25,584	1.93
Charlestown	22,060	478	22,140	1.83
Elliot	20,040	312	14,817	1.87
Ward	19,988	304	21,871	1.08
East Boston	17,570	343	14,349	2.19
North End	13,212	443	13,904	2.16
Dorchester	7,971	182	3,572	2.71
Brighton	7,453	295	5,142	2.18
Hyde Park	6,455	282	4,144	2.00
Sumner	4,214	295	3,907	3.20
Blackstone	2,417	458	2,420	2.15
Hibernia	1,267	312	0	0
Columbus	223	292	0	0

DIVIDEND CUTS OF STANDARD OIL ACCOUNTED FOR

NEW YORK—The heavy shrinkage in Standard Oil shares this week follows announcement of dividend reductions by several former subsidiaries. Following first announcements of crude oil price reductions, the oil group suffered severe losses, as traders and investors came to realize that the oil business was in a state of depression, but after successive reductions in crude prices in various parts of the country, from day to day, a rallying movement set in.

Reduced dividend declarations by Buckeye Pipe Line, Crescent Pipe Line and Solar Refining Company, following action of Eureka Pipe Line directors in cutting dividend, again called a halt to the upward movement, and prices have shown further large declines.

Savoy Oil Company, a producer in Oklahoma, is one of the first to show effects of recent reductions in crude oil prices, having omitted its usual extra dividend for the month of May. Speaking of reductions in several former Standard Oil subsidiary dividends and cuts in crude oil prices, one of the leading men in the Standard Oil group says: "These adverse changes are only a reflection of the general depression in the oil business, which became marked during the latter part of 1913."

"This slackening in business, which is the result of general industrial depression, is affecting all branches of the oil industry."

"Last year was a good one for the oil companies. It does not look as if the separate Standard Oil companies will be able to show as good results for 1914."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Frisco will employ 2000 additional men immediately in making roadbed improvements in Missouri.

Pais special says: Money is firmer and is being stored up by anxious capitalists who are unwilling either to lend or invest it.

French Credit Company chartered at Dover, Del., with 2,000,000 capital, to deal in government bonds and corporate securities in United States and South America.

The statistical report of traffic through the St. Mary's canal for the month of April, 1914, shows a total freight movement of 774,820 tons, as compared with 1,906,555 tons in April, 1913.

Berlin special says the business situation in Germany has hardly grown better within the past two months, though there are indications in a few lines of production that conditions are improving.

Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway Company shareholders will consider on June 2 a plan for creating a mortgage of \$20,000,000, covering all the company's property. The company proposes to use \$5,000,000 of the bonds to refund that amount of first mortgage and income securities now held by Southern railway and double-tracking.

The capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company was increased Wednesday by \$20,000,000 which, together with the stock previously authorized but unissued, is to be set aside to provide for the issue of \$50,000,000 20-year convertible bonds, issued by the company a short time ago.

NEW YORK CURE TRADING
NEW YORK—Transactions in stocks on the New York curb in the 25 business days in April totaled 2,203,318 shares, compared with 3,158,299 in March, a decrease of 954,981 shares. Transactions in bonds totaled \$4,923,000 in April, an increase of \$3,583,986.

BOND MARKET SHOWS LITTLE IMPROVEMENT

Prices Rule Firm at Slightly Higher Levels but Activity is Lacking as Investors Assume a Waiting Attitude.

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

NEW YORK—A canvass of the local bond trade brings forth statements that there is improvement in most issues, although activity is lacking. There appears to be a waiting attitude on the part of investors, but prices rule firm and at somewhat higher levels than at the close of last week. This is particularly noticeable in the New York City issues, especially the new 4½s, which have sold up to 101½. It was stated that few of these bonds were available at that quotation and the belief prevailed that practically all of the floating supply had been absorbed, leaving only the amount that is now held by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co., to be placed in the hands of investors. These can be procured only at the upset price fixed by the bankers of 102.10. Predictions were made that before the close of the week quotations for these bonds would touch this figure.

No apprehension has been felt by the bankers as to the absorption by investors of their holdings, of the 4½s, and thus far no effort has been made to push their sale. With money loaning at 1½ per cent and with lenders unable to place the funds for the end of the year maturity at as high a rate as 4 per cent, it is pointed out that the 4½s are a good investment and there is no immediate desire to dispose of them.

Other issues were also strong early in the week despite the comparatively small demand. Prominent bond houses reported that it was impossible to secure standard issues in any substantial amounts, except at prices considerably higher than current quotations on the board. It is generally accepted that practically all of the high-grade bonds have been cleaned off the shelves and are now in the hands of permanent investors.

Close students of the situation maintain that the outlook for the bond market is exceptionally favorable, especially as money continues easy with no indications of hardening. If the United States becomes involved in a war with Mexico, it was pointed out, money rates would doubtless work somewhat higher, although some having money to lend are willing to take the risk on long-time funds at 4 per cent. In this respect, however, there was some diversity of opinion among money lenders.

There will be a number of offerings during the next few weeks, as there are several companies which will be compelled to enter the market for fresh funds to care for nearby maturities. It is not believed that many companies will consider seriously the raising of funds other than those absolutely necessary for current requirements of the character referred to above.

No doubt, if conditions in the general situation take a change for the better throughout the country a considerable amount of new financing will be undertaken as many large corporations could utilize profitably much additional new money for improvements, betterments, etc., which otherwise must wait until the time is more propitious than at present.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—There was a betterment of conditions in the naval stores market yesterday and this was largely induced by the more favorable weather. The closing at Savannah yesterday was at an advance of from ¼ to ½ cents per barrel.

Rosin—Steadiness continues to pervade the rosin situation, but prices are not as strong as underlying conditions would warrant. Common to good strained grades are held at \$3.95 and medium and pale descriptions are with the exception of slightly higher values for grade "D" held at quotations.

The following quotations are for graded rosins in yard as given by the New York Commercial:

Graded B \$3.95, D \$4.20, E \$4.25, F \$4.30, G \$4.30, H \$4.50, I \$4.50, K \$4.85, M \$4.20, N \$4.90, WG 6.25, WW \$6.25. Tar and pitch—No relief has yet been had from the stringency surrounding the rosin situation. Dealers continue to quote nominally at from \$7.25 to \$8.95 per barrel according to quality. Kiln burned pitch is unchanged at \$7.75 per barrel. Pitch is unchanged on the basis of \$3.75 for coal tar grades and \$4.25 for pine pitch.

SAVANNAH—Wednesday's market: Spirits firm at 49¢/45¢. Sales 438, receipts 786, exports 64, stock 12,877. Rosins firm. Sales 2523, receipts 1739, exports 480, stock 105,558. Prices: WW \$5.75, WG \$5.75, N \$5.40, M \$4.70, K \$4.25, I \$4.20, H \$4.05, G \$4.75, F \$3.95, E \$3.90, D \$3.90, B \$3.90@3.95.

VICKSBURG, MISS., BONDS
NEW YORK—Bonds to the amount of \$400,000 offered by Vicksburg, Miss., May 4, were sold to local bankers Wednesday at par and accrued interest.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED
LONDON—Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PIG IRON PRODUCTION

Estimated That Steel Output of United States at Present is Sixty to Sixty-Five Per Cent of Capacity—Few Crumbs for Rail Manufacturers

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Scarcely a ripple has been caused by the news that Lake Superior iron ore had been quoted on Saturday for 1914 delivery on the basis of the prices of 1912. This is a reduction of 65 cents on Bessemer ore, 50 cents on old-range non-Bessemer and 55 cents on Mesaba range non-Bessemer from the prices of last year, making old-range and Mesaba Bessemer \$3.75 and \$3.50, respectively, and old-range and Mesaba non-Bessemer \$3 and \$2.85.

Some reservations of ore for 1914 became contracts on the naming of the new prices, but there is practically no inquiry as the piles of 1913 ore at blast furnace yards are huge and in many cases will last well into the fall. Pig iron prices have anticipated the ore reduction by several months.

Pig iron production in April was 2,269,955 tons against 2,347,867 tons in March, the daily rate figuring out 75,665 tons and 75,738 tons respectively. The expected curtailment did not come in April, but the blowing out of furnaces came thick toward the close of the month. Thus the figures of active capacity May 1 are the real index to what is going on. With a net loss of 18 furnaces in April (211 being in blast May 1 against 229) the capacity active at the beginning of this month was 71,005 tons a day, over 5000 tons less than on April 1, when it was 76,111 tons.

Steel works furnaces did most of the blowing out, and several more are to stop this month. Stocks of pig iron at both steel works and merchant furnaces, with a few exceptions, increased in April. Here and there is a trace of betterment in the market reports of the week, but their general tone is unchanged. Steel production for the country is probably 60 to 65 per cent of capacity, though in some lines, as plates and sheets, part of the mills are on a 50 per cent basis. Pittsburgh finds no sign that demand will be better in the near future except in the backing up of business and the fact that consumers' stocks are again

being drawn down in the way that was seen in November and December. A few crumbs have fallen to the rail manufacturers. The Erie has placed 12,000 tons with the Carnegie Steel Company and 2000 tons with the Illinois Steel Company, which also has a 2000-ton order from the St. Paul. The Pennsylvania Steel Company has taken 1800 tons of girder rails in the middle West, and at St. Louis interurban roads have inquired for 3000 tons of T rails. The Seaboard Air Line is expected to buy rails soon.

Low structural prices commonly induce speculative building, but there is little of this today, most cities being overbuilt. In the East about 20,000 tons of steel is represented in active projects. Two eastern contracts recently closed were on a 1.10c basis for shapes; on the other hand, 1.15c at Pittsburgh is the lowest price some fabricators have found. The telephone building at Pittsburgh, 3500 tons, and the addition of the American Brass Company at Torrington, Conn., 3000 tons, were taken by the American Bridge Company.

Prices of steel bars have weakened to the extent that, while a good many sales have been made in recent weeks at 1.20c Pittsburgh, particularly in the East, 1.15c now applies generally. Some of the best iron mills have but two or three weeks' business ahead.

The National Tube Company has announced a reduction of \$2 a ton on boiler tubes and \$1 a ton on 2-in. line pipe. Some of the pipe mills are now running to but 60 per cent of capacity. Wire mills are not holding to the \$1.40 basis for fence wire, competition being more active in the middle West.

A 10,000-ton sale of basic iron in the St. Louis district has attracted attention, the delivered price representing close to \$13 at Chicago district furnace, or 50 cents less than the last considerable basic sale in that district. A 5000-ton lot, also for St. Louis territory, went to a Chicago Steel Company. In Northern Ohio a 15,000-ton inquiry has come out for the third quarter.

POSITION OF UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.
It is said that there is no new turn in the affairs of United Shoe Machinery Company which should cause the advance in the common stock to 58, the highest price in two years. The annual report will show slightly larger earnings than in 1912, the best previous year in the company's history. At the present time, however, business with the company is quiet, as is natural considering the uncertainty in the shoe business.

There has been a sameness to the recent advances in Shoe common during the past few months, new high records being made practically every time a buying movement started; accompanied always with rumors of pending extra dividends.

There is, however, no present prospect that stockholders will receive more than the regular dividends of \$2 per share on the common. The company's cash position is such, of course, that a very luscious plum could be given to stockholders if the directors felt so inclined, but the government dissolution suit stands in the way—not legally, but sentimentally. Until this litigation is out of the way, all extra dividend rumors will be premature.

SHOE BUYERS
(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 7, 1914.)
Among the boot and shoe trade and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—O. N. Claus of Claus Bros. & Co.;
Baltimore—W. T. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co.;
Boston—F. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co.;
Copley Place—C. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Cincinnati—J. G. J. Connelly of National Suit & Cloth Co.;
Cleveland—J. C. E. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.;
Philadelphia—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Pittsburgh—N. Y. P. C. McDougall of Ely Moore & Co.;
Porto Rico—J. Colon of Homer Colon & Co.;
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Co.;
Richmond, Va.—C. E. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.;
St. Louis—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
St. Paul—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
St. Petersburg—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Trenton, N. J.—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Worcester, Mass.—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.

LEATHER BUYERS
Bristol, England—Peter Allison of Davies & Co. Ltd.;
Frankfurt, Ger.—Miss Stern and Simmons of Stern & Co. Ltd.;
London—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Montreal, Can.—Lyon Hoffman of Lyon Hoffman & Co. Ltd.;
New York—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Philadelphia—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Pittsburgh—N. Y. P. C. McDougall of Ely Moore & Co.;
Porto Rico—J. Colon of Homer Colon & Co.;
Reading, Pa.—J. B. Knorr of Knorr & Co.;
Richmond, Va.—C. E. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.;
St. Louis—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
St. Paul—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
St. Petersburg—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Trenton, N. J.—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.;
Worcester, Mass.—J. G. Vose of U. S. Shoe & Mfg. Co.

BANK OF FRANCE
PARIS—Following are the principal items of the weekly return of Bank of France (francs):

	1914	1913
Gold	3,900,000,000	3,900,000,000
Silver	634,000,000	634,000,000
Circulation	5,835,000,000	5,835,000,000
General deposits	685,500,000	685,500,000
Bills discounted	1,300,000,000	1,300,000,000
Treas deposits	120,000,000	120,000,000
Advances	731,500,000	731,500,000

NO SWIFT & CO. BOND SALE
CHICAGO—According to a prominent banker there will be no further issue of Swift & Co.'s new 5 per cent bonds this year. The company's South American projects have no bearing upon the finances of the home corporation.

City of Minneapolis

4 Per Cent Bonds
Due April 1, 1944

Legal investment for Savings Banks in Massachusetts, Maine and Vermont.

Price 97½ and Interest
Particulars on Application.

N. W. HARRIS & CO
Incorporated BOSTON 35 Federal St.

STEEL WAGES AND PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Average Amount Paid to Employees Has Steadily Increased Since the Organization of the Big Corporation

DIVIDEND ON COMMON

NEW YORK—With interest centering upon possibility of a reduction of the 5 per cent common dividend of the Steel Corporation, emphasis is placed on the record of the company, both as to common disbursements and wages paid, since organization. That the company has not paid dividends beyond its means is apparent, as is also that wages have been steadily increased.

In dealing with dividends paid the preferred dividend will not be taken into consideration, as it is cumulative, and therefore practically a charge. Total paid to common stockholders from 1902 to 1913, inclusive, is \$200,697,276, or an average of \$16,724,773 per year. In 1904 and 1905 no common payments were made. From 1902 to 1913 the corporation has paid out for wages \$1,782,820,894, or an average of approximately \$148,568,408 per year. Thus it has paid in wages an average of nearly nine times that paid in common dividends per year.

With exception of 1910, when ¼ of 1 per cent extra was paid on the common stock, the corporation has never in one year paid more than 5 per cent on that issue, and that only in the last four years. In wages, however, there has been a steady increase since 1908. In that year average annual wage per man was \$729, and last year it was \$905, an increase of \$176 per man, paid to over 200,000 employees, a total increase of \$35,200,000 per year.

In 1904 average wage paid was \$677, or the lowest since the corporation has been organized. The following year this was increased to \$711, and with the exception in 1908, average wage has shown an increase each year.

The following table gives record of common dividends paid by the corporation since organization; also wages paid, number of employees, and average wage per man, for each year since organization:

	Common	Wages	No. aver
1913	divs \$200,697,276	pd employees \$1,782,820,894	200,000
1912	5 189,351,602	1,688,889,820	807
1911	5 161,419,031	1,688,889,820	807
1910	5 174,085,130	218,435,801	801
1909	2 151,663,284	150,500,776	776
1908	2 120,510,829	165,211,729	729
1907	2 168,825,822	210,180,765	765
1906	2 147,765,240	202,437,730	730
1905	— 128,022,535	180,158,711	711
1904	— 99,778,270	147,345,877	677
1903	3 120,768,806	167,709,720	720
1902	4 120,528,343	168,127,717	717

*Includes ¼% extra.

It has never been the policy of the corporation to reduce wages, even in times of stress in the steel business. In 1903 common stockholders received less in dividends than in 1902, but average wage was \$3 per employee higher. The company has never been forced by a strike to raise wages, increases granted having always been voluntary. The first of last year an increase of about 10 per cent was granted which added about \$12,000,000 to annual payroll.

Leading Events in Athletics

PRINCETON HAS FEW STARMEN ON VARSITY SQUAD

Orange and Black Track Athletes Hope to Make Good Showing Against Yale Saturday in Annual Dual Meet

STRONGEST IN MILE

PRINCETON, N. J.—Keene Fitzpatrick has been working the Princeton varsity track squad hard for the past two weeks, with the exception of a short rest before the interclass games, in preparation for the dual meet with Yale which takes place at New Haven Saturday. The squad has now rounded into shape and the interclass games or "Caledonians" threw some interesting lights on the various abilities of the men and Princeton's chances in the meet.

As usual the Tigers are stronger in the track than in the field events, but taken as a whole the team is weaker than the average. In the sprints Princeton has not lost much ground by graduation, as several new sprinters are available to take the place of R. B. Thomas who graduated. A. H. Snowden, H. J. Richardson and A. W. Bevin will compete in the 100-yard dash and in the trials against the wind 102-5s. was the time.

This does not compare favorably with Yale's record of 10s. Richardson is the Tigers' best man in the 220 and Snowden and G. C. Wallace will also compete. Richardson ran this distance in 23.1-5s. and this record does not come up to Yale's but a difference may be noted when the two teams are contending on the same track.

Team Strong in Distance Runs
In the 440-yard dash M. J. Hayes, Wallace and Richardson are the Tigers' main hopes. Much is expected of Hayes as he has been making good time on the track lately. In the distances Princeton is expected to make a good showing as the best times have been made in the longer runs. Hayes and I. D. Mackenzie are both strong competitors in the half-mile and almost of equal ability. Mackenzie is a remarkable miler but this event is left in doubt as reports from Yale show that some fast times have been made in this distance. Mackenzie will be assisted by S. K. Atha and C. Street.

In the two-mile run Princeton presents another strong combination in D. S. Morrison, M. Cooley and A. Hunter. The hurdles are another weak spot for the Tigers as A. W. Stewart is ineligible. W. S. Mason and G. M. Church will compete, the former having placed in these events last year.

Weak in the Field Events
In the field events Princeton is weak though it is hoped that Capt. T. Fiske will show up to his last year's records and win the pole vault. W. M. Davy is expected to win the high jump if he can fulfill his promises in practice. The broad jump is perhaps Princeton's weakest event; R. G. Kellett, E. D. Starbuck and Richardson are the chief competitors. H. E. Waller and Rynson have been throwing the hammer 123 ft. but more than this will be needed to win the event.

In the shotput likewise more than 40 ft. made by J. Larsen and A. B. Longstreth will be necessary to take the event from Yale. The team is in the best form now and although Yale is expected to win by a comfortable margin, the Tigers hope to make a good showing in the meet.

HARVARD BEATS DARTMOUTH 9 TO 0

HANOVER, N. H.—The Harvard tennis team won every set from the Dartmouth players Wednesday and won the match, 9 to 0. The best playing was in the match of Williams and Whitney vs. Webber and Doyle. The Crimson players won 6-3, 6-2. Williams defeated Captain Webber, who could not control his service and Harvard won, 6-1, 6-3.

Singles—Williams beat Webber, 6-1, 6-3; Whitney beat Doyle, 6-3, 6-1; Washburn beat Livermore, 6-1, 6-0; Armstrong beat Larson, 6-3, 6-1; Wood beat Pray, 7-5, 6-3; Hastings beat Smith, 6-3, 6-0.

Doubles—Williams and Whitney beat Webber and Doyle, 6-3, 6-2; Washburn and Armstrong beat Pray and Larson, 6-2, 6-3; Hastings and Woods beat Smith and Livermore, 6-2, 6-0.

CORNELL SHUTS OUT COLUMBIA

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell beat Columbia Wednesday, 2 to 0. Regan beat the New Yorkers to three hits, striking out 10 men. Then, after the first inning, pitched a good game for the New Yorkers, but an error by Watt in that inning started his defeat. The score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Cornell.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 Columbia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Batteries: Regan and Schrick; Shes and Rowell.

POLO WORK CALLED OFF
NEW YORK—On account of the poor turf, the candidates for the international polo team did not practice at Lakewood Wednesday. The preliminary work there will wind up at Georgian Court this afternoon, prior to the return to Long Island.

DEFIANCE READY FOR THE WATER BY END OF WEEK

Work on Cup Candidate Is Being Rushed, and Racing Yacht Should Be Launched Monday

BATH, Me.—Rapid progress is being made on the America cup defense candidate Defiance here and the end of the week will find the yacht all ready for the launching next Monday. The winch which will handle the centerboard has been set up. It contains an automatic spring which will take up all the slack in the bronze cable which holds the board.

Work was finished Wednesday on the floor of the cradle and it was placed under the keel, and the additional launching ways, which extended into the river 140 feet, were sunk and weighted.

The steel mast has been weighed. No figures have been given out, but it is more than likely that the stick will be stepped. If this is done immediately after Monday's launching on the same tide, the rigging, which is all assembled, will probably be set up inside of 30 hours.

Prof. H. A. Everett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has made his report on the survey of the boat and it is reported to have shown that the construction had been carried out with such precision that it varies only the hundredth part of an inch from the plans of Designer Owen.

DARTMOUTH MEN LEAVE TODAY FOR PHILADELPHIA

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's varsity track team leaves here this afternoon for Philadelphia, where it will compete with the University of Pennsylvania in their second annual dual meet Saturday. Last year Dartmouth won the meet by 70½ points to 46½.

This year it is expected that first honors will be won by a very narrow margin. Dartmouth will be without the services of 15 athletes who won their "D" last year and while Coach Hillman has a good all round squad, it does not appear quite as strong as the 1913 aggregation. Twenty-three men will be taken on the trip.

It is expected that J. E. Meredith, the Pennsylvania star, will be pushed to his limit in the quarter-mile race by O'Connor and Riley. Probably the closest race will be the mile, when Madiera and Marceau will be running on almost equal terms.

TUFTS DEFEATS LAFAYETTE NINE

MEDFORD—The Tufts nine defeated Lafayette, 15 to 1, Wednesday afternoon. The local players accumulated 22 hits for a total of 20 bases and gave Krepps errorless support. Captain Lee had a big day at the bat, with a triple and four singles, while Stafford contributed four hits to the total. Krepps pitched fine ball. Coach Slattery shook up the Tufts batting order today and the new combination worked out well. Stafford played a fine game at second base, making four exceptional plays, one of them a running stop and throw while back of second base. Edwards made a spectacular running catch in left field.

The score: Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Tufts.....12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 15 22 0 Lafayette.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 3 Batteries: Krepps and Bennett; Hammer, Evans, Holden and Wright. Umpire, Barry. Time, 2h. 15m.

NARKEETA SOLD TO B. Y. C. MEMBER

The fast auxiliary yawl Narkeeta, formerly owned by J. J. MacMullin of Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., has been sold to a member of the Boston Yacht Club. The craft is equipped with a 25-H. P. motor, is 68 feet overall length, 47-foot waterline, 17-foot beam and has a draft of 10 feet.

Amos F. Breed of Brookline, a prominent member of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, has purchased the speedy sloop boat Beatrice and the 21-foot racoonboat Spook, owned by M. S. Smith of Salem has been sold to a member of the Boston Yacht Club. F. H. Tunnell of Philadelphia has chartered the sloop yacht Sanderling, owned by S. P. Sanger of this city. These sales were negotiated by Hollis Burgess.

YACHT RESOLUTE IS HAULED OUT

BRISTOL, R. I.—The Resolute is out of the water at Herreshoff's for the first time since the launching, April 25. She was hauled out Wednesday to enable Capt. N. J. Herreshoff to better fit the end of the yacht's centerboard with a new hauling chain.

Before next Saturday a new device in chain making will supplant the old chain. This chain is of a flat link pattern, easily adjusted or unhooked, and said to be immune from breaking. Robert W. Emmons, 2d, the Resolute's manager, who has been away from here a couple of days, returned during the afternoon.

PITCHING FINE COLLEGE BALL



CAPT. F. A. JAMES '15
Colby varsity baseball team

COLBY DEFEATS MAINE NINE 2 TO 1

WATERVILLE, Me.—Colby defeated Maine here Wednesday, 2 to 1. Captain James of Colby held the visitors hitless until the seventh, not a man reaching first. Lawry then beat out a hit and took second on Smith's error. Cobb sacrificed and Baker hit to short, scoring Lawry.

Chase made the only clean hit for Maine in the eighth. Maine had only four men on the bases in the game. Simpson tripled in the fifth and scored on Campbell's hit. With the score tied in the ninth, Driscoll struck out two Colby batters. Lowmyer then doubled to right and Fraser, hitting for Simpson, singled to right, scoring Lowmyer. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Colby.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 9 11 1 Maine.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 2 Batteries: James and Lowmyer; Driscoll and Abbott. Umpire, Foley of Amherst. Time, 2h.

FRENCH DRIVERS NOW IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Julius Goux, winner of last year's 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis, and his teammate, Georges Bollot will leave here Saturday for the Indiana city to begin tuning up their cars for the race to be run on the speedway there May 30. Their cars were shipped yesterday.

Goux and Bollot arrived here yesterday on the Olympic. Goux said he expected to win the big race again this year and believed Bollot would take second place.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	14	6	.700
New York	8	6	.571
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
St. Louis	10	8	.556
Washington	8	8	.500
Chicago	9	11	.450
Cleveland	5	9	.357
Boston	5	13	.278

Philadelphia 7, Boston 3.
New York 4, Washington 0.
Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 7, Cleveland 1.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

ATHLETICS ARE VICTORS
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Philadelphia.....12 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 11 1 Boston.....0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 8 1 Batteries: Caldwell and Sweeney; Shaw and Henry. Umpire, Connolly and Dinneen. Time, 1h. 30m.

CALDWELL PITCHES WELL
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. New York.....1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 9 0 Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 Batteries: Caldwell and Sweeney; Shaw and Henry. Umpire, Connolly and Dinneen. Time, 1h. 30m.

DETROIT WINS FROM CHICAGO
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Detroit.....0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 8 2 Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 9 3 Batteries: Daus, Hall, Reynolds and Stange; Cicotte, Scott and Mayer and Schalk. Umpire, Chilli and Sheridan. Time, 2h. 25m.

ST. LOUIS BEATS CLEVELAND
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. St. Louis.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 11 1 Cleveland.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 2 Batteries: W. H. James and Rumber and Agnew; Blanding, W. James and Carlich. Umpire, Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time, 2h. 10m.

YALE-WESLEYAN MATCH CHANGED
NEW HAVEN—Because authorities at Wesleyan College refused to allow members of the tennis team to be absent from classes Wednesday the Yale-Wesleyan intercollegiate tennis match scheduled here had to be postponed. Yale will go to Wesleyan to play.

LAFAYETTE BEATS LEHIGH
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lafayette defeated Lehigh University at tennis here Wednesday by 5 matches to 1. Lafayette won both doubles and three of the four singles.

HARVARD TRACK TEAM OFF TODAY TO MEET CORNELL

Crimson Will Be Unable to Put All Her Best Into First Dual Meet She Has Ever Competed in at Ithaca

MAHAN IS NOT GOING

Harvard's varsity track squad leaves Boston at 7:45 this evening for Ithaca, N. Y., where it will compete with Cornell Saturday in the first Cornell-Harvard track meet ever held in Ithaca. Thirty-three men will be taken on the trip.

That Harvard will not be able to put its best team in the field is a disappointment to the Crimson followers. Cornell is represented by a very strong all-round squad this year, and Harvard needs all of her best men in order to make the contest a close one.

J. I. Abbott and B. Z. Nelson, two of the best sprinters at Cambridge are unable to take part and W. W. Kent, one of the best of the mile runners, is also out of the competition. In addition to this E. W. Mahan, who was entered to run in the dashes, has been refused permission to accompany the team by the baseball authorities who need him at this time. The loss of these four men will cost the Crimson some 10 points at the least.

The full list of men who will make the trip and the events they will compete in follows:

100-yard dash—J. L. Foley, W. Rollins, A. Biddle, W. A. Barron, Jr., 220-yard dash—W. A. Barron, Jr., W. J. Bingham, J. L. Foley, A. Biddle, W. Rollins, 300-yard run—W. A. Barron, Jr., J. C. Rock, W. J. Bingham, A. Biddle, 500-yard run—W. J. Bingham, F. W. Capner, E. P. Stone, A. Abbott, 1000-yard run—H. G. MacLure, J. R. Abbott, E. P. Stone, 2000-yard run—R. St. Boyd, F. H. Blackman, B. S. Carter, B. V. Samore, C. Southworth, 3200-yard high hurdles—A. L. Jackson, T. O. Freeman, W. G. Brackett, M. P. Robinson, 500-yard low hurdles—A. L. Jackson, H. St. J. Smith, P. S. Allen, M. P. Robinson, Running high jump—A. O. Johnstone, H. Campbell, W. Rollins, A. D. Chandler, Running broad jump—J. O. Johnstone, H. R. Hardwick, W. Allen, Shotput—C. E. Brickley, H. R. Hardwick, Hammer throw—H. S. Sturgis, H. D. Burch, Pole vault—Camp, Greeley, Richards, G. Haydock.

DATES GIVEN OUT FOR POSTPONED BASEBALL GAMES

NEW YORK—Changes of scheduled games, playing dates for postponed contests, and action in regard to several players has been announced by President John K. Tener of the National Baseball League. George F. Walsh has signed a contract with the Brooklyn Nationals and Jesse Barnes has signed with the Chicago Nationals.

Releases have been granted to George Beck from Boston to Cleveland (A. L.), Harvey Utrecht, unconditionally, by Chicago; Charles Stewart, from Chicago to Birmingham (S. A.); Albert Wickland, from Cincinnati to Dayton (C. L.); Wayne Barham, from Cincinnati to San Francisco (P. C. L.); J. C. Halalip, from Philadelphia to Denton (T. L.); William J. O'Neill, from Philadelphia to Harrisburg (T. S. L.).

A change in the playing schedule shows that Cincinnati is to play its St. Louis game scheduled for June 3 on May 8 and that the St. Louis game at Cincinnati scheduled for Sept. 14 will be played June 8.

Open dates which have been utilized for the playing of postponed games are: At Pittsburgh—June 4, St. Louis; Sept. 15, Cincinnati. At Cincinnati—June 24, Chicago, Aug. 31, Chicago. At Chicago—Sept. 14, Pittsburgh.

O'FLAHERTY TO COACH H. S. TEAMS
Former Harvard Quarterback D. V. O'Flaherty has qualified and will coach in the Boston high schools next year. O'Flaherty was in conference Wednesday with Headmaster J. F. Casey of the Boston English high school, and it is stated that he will coach the athletic teams of that school next fall.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 0.
Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 4.
Birmingham 5, Montgomery 4.
Nashville 6, Memphis 0.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE
Winston-Salem 10, Raleigh 9.
Durham 2, Charlotte 1.
Asheville 4, Greensboro 2.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Waco 5, Beaumont 2.
St. Louis 3, Houston 2.
San Antonio 5, Austin 4.
Galveston 6, Dallas 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE
Denver 6, Wichita 1.
Topeka 5, Lincoln 1.
St. Joseph 7, Des Moines 2.
Sioux City 11, Omaha 5.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE
York 3, Harrisburg 2.
Allentown 3, Reading 4.
Trenton 5, Wilmington 4.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Venice 7, Oakland 2.
Portland 12, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 3, Sacramento 7.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION
New London 10, Bridgeport 3.
Waterbury 7, Springfield 4.
Hartford 5, Haverhill 2.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Pittsburg 5, Haverhill 2.
Lawrence 2, Lewiston 0.
Lynn 6, Lowell 1.
Worcester 3, Portland 0.

PICKUPS

According to Ty Cobb there is plenty of room for 400 real baseball players in this country.

Erving Kantlehner, the Pittsburgh recruit left-handed pitcher, comes from the Northwestern league.

Another shutout for Pitcher Caldwell of the New York Americans. He allowed only three hits in seven innings.

One more for Pittsburgh. It was the second time that Pittsburgh has won seven straight games this year.

Cobb is at it again. Two hits in three times up, two runs, a put out and two stolen bases sound rather natural.

Pitcher Reulbach, the former Chicago National pitcher, now with Brooklyn, is showing championship form this year.

Including last Saturday's game with Case, the University of Michigan played 44 consecutive innings without being scored on.

Looks as if the Athletics had begun to bat again. Fifteen hits for a total 19 off Collins and Biedert is pretty near championship form.

T. D. Daly, the catcher of the Chicago Americans who made the home run that won the famous London game, is doing finely in the outfield.

At the present rate of postponements there will be more double-headers than single games in the major leagues during June, July and August.

Captain Magee of the Philadelphia Nationals is apparently out for the home run record this year. He made two in the opening game against New York.

That was a remarkable catch of Oldring's in the Red Sox-Athletic game yesterday. Daley tried to catch a fly ball, but muffed it and Oldring completed the catch.

The Federals must be using a pretty lively ball. In five times at the bat yesterday Third Baseman Lennox of Pittsburgh made two home runs, a triple and two singles.

Looks as if we might have to get used to seeing New York and St. Louis in the first division of the American league race. The two teams are certainly playing better ball than ever before.

That was a hard game for Pitcher Henry of Brown to lose yesterday. Holding the opponents to one hit while his own team got four and then losing 2 to 1, is unusual, even in college baseball.

Yale must be pleased with the victory over Williams. It is the first one in six years and the second in eight. No matter how strong Yale has been in the past, Williams has seemed to win most of the time.

YALE DEFEATS WILLIAMS NINE AFTER SIX YEARS

NEW HAVEN—Followers of the Yale varsity baseball nine are today much pleased over the fact that after having been defeated by Williams for six successive years, the New Haven players won their contest with the Purple Wednesday, by a score of 5 to 4.

It looked up to the eighth inning as if Williams would win the game as the score was then 4 to 2 in favor of the visitors. In this inning a combination of a single, a double and two out-field errors enabled Yale to tie the score and the Elias won in the next inning on a muffed fly, two bases on balls and a sacrifice fly to center. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Yale.....0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 5 9 3 Williams.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 4 Batteries: Brown and Hunter; Hodge and Michler. Umpire, Sternberg. Time, 2h. 7m.

SCHOOL GAMES WEDNESDAY
Everett high 5, Malden high 0.
Newton high 17, Milton high 4.
Cambridge high 10, Waltham high 1.
Milton academy 10, Browne & Nichols 3.
Natick high 22, Dover high 4.
Whitman high 7, Woburn high 2.
Middlesex school 11, Fitchburg normal 2.
Lexington high 3, Wayland high 3.
Salem high 4, Danvers high 3.
Exeter academy 4, Dean academy 3.
Somerville high 12, Dedham high 1.
Salem high 4, Danvers high 3.
Rindge technical 5, Harvard 1917 5.
Framingham high 7, Milford high 3.
Watertown high 7, Winchester high 5.
Arlington high 7, Reading high 4.
Whitman high 4, Abington high 3.
Sundown high 5, Stoneham high 5.
Manchester high 6, Haverhill high 1.
Lowell textile 11, Commerce 5.
Brighton high 10, Belmont high 2.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Charleston 3, Columbia 1.
Savannah 2, Macon 0.
Albany 5, Columbia 4.
Augusta 3, Jacksonville 1.

PROFILE
Scarf slide space and lock front

ION COLLARS
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY N.Y.

SOPHOMORE CREW WINS HARVARD CLASS CONTEST

Second Year Eight to Meet Yale Oarsmen Later in the Month—Junior Boat Second

Harvard will be represented by the sophomore class crew in the class championship rowing race with Yale late this month following the victory of the eight in the inter-class races on the Charles river Wednesday over the junior and senior eights in 10m. 47s. The juniors finished second and the seniors last. The winning crew rowed as follows:

1915—Stroke, Wilcox; 7. Jeffries; 6. Foster; 5. Curwen; 4. Bost; 3. Emerson; 2. French; bow, Whitmarsh; coxswain, Packard.

Coxch Wray sent his two varsity eights over the Henley distance in their first test, since the Annapolis race and the first eight won by half a length in 10m. 27½, very good time. The order of the two crews follows:

Varsity—Stroke, Chandler; 7. Schall; 6. Harwood; 5. Soucy; 4. Morgan; 3. Murray; 2. Talcott; bow, Reynolds; coxswain, Sarson.

Second—Stroke, Lund; 7. Curtis; 6. Parsons; 5. J. W. Middledorff; 4. H. S. Middledorff; 3. Meyer; 2. Busk; bow, Saltonstall; coxswain, Kreger.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C. 1914 1913
Pittsburgh.....14 2 .875 .500
Philadelphia.....8 4 .667 .445
Brooklyn.....7 5 .583 .611
New York.....6 6 .500 .329
Cincinnati.....5 9 .357 .211
St. Louis.....7 12 .368 .600
Chicago.....6 12 .333 .619
Boston.....3 9 .250 .294

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Brooklyn 5, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 1, Chicago 0.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia-Boston, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

RUCKER PITCHES GOOD GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Brooklyn.....0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 5 10 1 New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0 Batteries: Rucker and Miller; Demaree, Fromme and Meyers and Johnson. Umpire, Orth and Byron. Time, 1h. 43m.

PITTSBURGH WINS SEVENTH
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 4 1 Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 Batteries: Adams and Gibson; Cheney and Archer. Umpire, Klem and Hart. Time, 1h. 37m.

CINCINNATI BEATS ST. LOUIS
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Cincinnati.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 9 0 St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 Batteries: Henton and Clarke; Steele, Sallee and Snyder. Umpire, Quigley and Eason. Time, 2h.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING
Won Lost P.C. 1914 1913
Baltimore.....11 4 .731 .731
St. Louis.....11 4 .731 .731
Brooklyn.....7 6 .538 .538
Chicago.....10 9 .524 .524
Indianapolis.....8 8 .500 .500
Buffalo.....6 8 .429 .429
Kansas City.....4 11 .267 .267

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Baltimore 8, St. Louis 7.
Chicago 12, Buffalo 4.
Pittsburgh 10, Kansas City 4.
Brooklyn-Indianapolis, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Buffalo at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Indianapolis.

BALTIMORE FEDERALS WIN
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Baltimore.....0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 8 11 4 St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 0 Batteries: Smith, Quinn and Jacklitch; Brown, Crandall and Simon. Umpire, Cusack and Kane. Time, 2h. 15m.

CHICAGO 12, BUFFALO 4
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E. Chicago.....12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 12 10 3 Buffalo.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 9 3 Batteries: Hendrix, Wilson and Block; Moran

THE HOME FORUM

Children Learn History by Pageant Method

Pictures of the school children of Sioux City, Ia., in costume, to illustrate a new method of teaching industrial and social history will be shown on a screen in the educational building at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915. This is the result of a recent visit to Sioux City by Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education.

Beginning with the primary grades, a definite course of study employing "living pictures" is followed through the grade schools in Sioux City. Grade school pupils liked the idea from the start and have been enthusiastic in their application to the work. Their interest has been held by the histrionic capabilities of one another and every pupil has clamored for a place in the historical sketches portrayed in the classrooms.

Such scenes as that of a youth of the fourteenth century being dubbed knight by the king, with squire and other attendants of various stations taking part, excite the most vivid interest on the part of pupils. Another favorite scene is that of a hand exchange as it was consummated in the days before records of deeds. With attendant ceremonies, the grantor hands to the grantee a symbolical clod of the soil.

Six hundred children took part in a school entertainment which was given three successive productions in the Auditorium when the Northwestern Iowa Teachers Association held its annual meeting in Sioux City recently.

How to Decline MSS.

The Manchester (England) Guardian says that the following is the Chinese editorial way, at any rate adopted by the Tsin-Pao, of declining a contribution: "Most venerable brother of the sun and the moon, your slave bows at your feet. I kiss the earth before you, I implore your permission to speak and to leave. Your most venerated manuscript passed before our eyes, and we were ravished by it. With fear and trembling I return it. If I ventured to publish this jewel as a model and never depart from it or have the audacity to publish anything inferior to it. But my long experience of letters has taught me that such pearls can be produced once, and once only, in 10,000 years. So I must return it. I entreat you to forgive me. I am at your feet, the slave of your slaves." No doubt in up-to-date Chinese offices this sort of thing is done quite simply on the duplicator.

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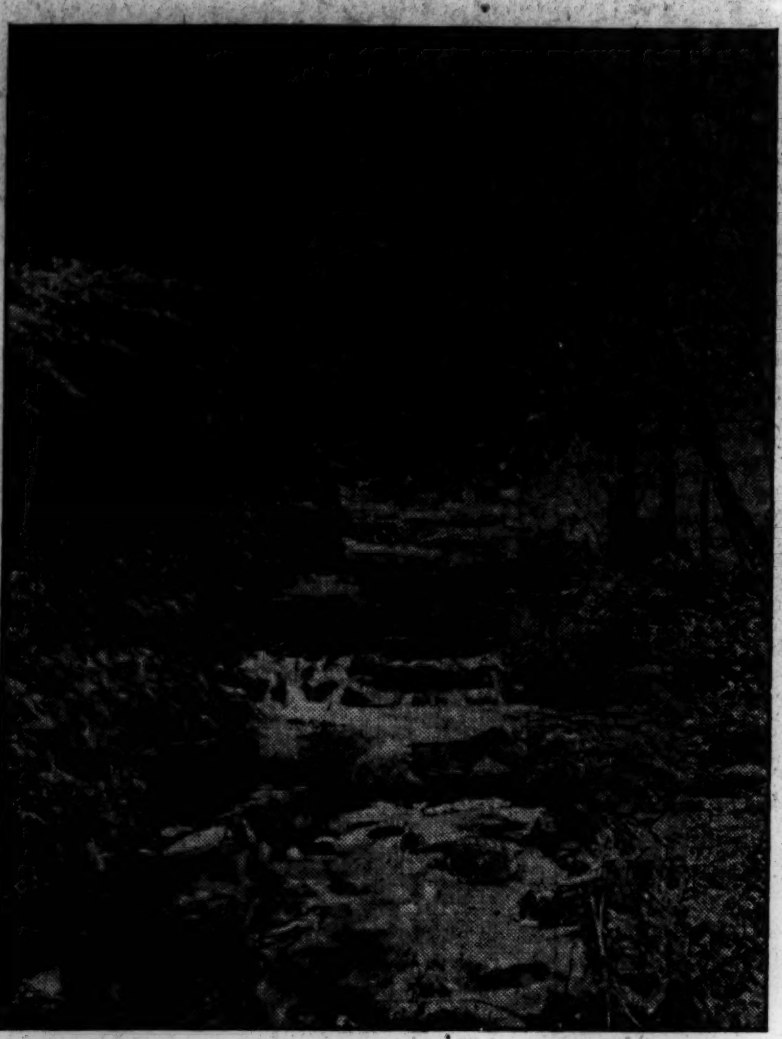
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BROOK NEAR WHITTIER'S HOME



In front of the Whittier homestead at Haverhill, Mass., runs Fernalde, the brook of which he writes in "Snow-bound"—

"The music of whose liquid lip Had been to us companionship. And, in our lonely life, had grown To have an almost human tone."

The brook is a tributary of Country brook which runs into the Merrimack river. On Country brook Thomas Whittier, the first of the family, who came to America in 1638, built his log house. His mill he built upon the smaller brook running through his meadows, and when it came to choosing a site for a permanent house, it also was built upon Fernalde. So the brooklet became the more intimate companion of the poet's childhood, he being in the fourth-generation from this ancestor.

The name Fernalde was first given to the poem "Telling the Bees," and the "Stepping Stones in the Shallow Brook" over which the lover passed, were those that the poet's own feet had often crossed.

Christian Citizen of Today

Dr. Hensley Henson, Dean of Durham, in the course of a sermon preached in St. Paul's cathedral, London, said, referring to the political situation of today, that old formulas of public life were plainly losing their relevance, whilst the old instruments of political action were visibly breaking up. For two reasons, he continued, the Christian citizen seemed to be marked out at this crisis for the rescue of the country. On the one hand his religion was a genuine enfranchisement, making him what a secularist could never really be, independent of his circumstances. On the other hand, his religion pledged him to the principle and practice of self-sacrifice, and therefore he was not daunted by the repudiation of personal interests and the severance of party and sectarian ties, which the country now demanded. The Christian citizen ought to be released by his religion from bondage to party, class and sect and held back from such tolerance of political expedients as wounded self-respect and even affronted morality itself. There was no end to the paradoxes of men immersed in the contradiction between an impossible liberalism and the exigencies of life or blinded to patriotic duty by party obligations which had lost validity.

Baltimore Landmarks

Old Baltimore holds tightly to its ideals of yesterday, we read in Edward Hungerford's book on American cities. Over in another of the older parts of the town you can still find Camden station, which in 1857 was not only proclaimed as the finest railway terminal that was ever built but that ever could be built, still in use and a busy place indeed. The Eutaw house, spared by the great fire of a decade ago, but finally forced to close its doors in the face of the competition of better located and more elaborate hosteleries, still stands. The ancient cathedral remains a great lion, the old time red shaft of the Merchants Tower still thrusts itself into the vista as you look east from the Monument square there in front of the postoffice. Across the harbor you can find Ft. McHenry, as silent sentinel of that busy place. Baltimore does not easily forget.

"Leave Here This Turmoil"

Leave here this turmoil. Come beyond the hills. What first seemed silence is a song that fills The downs and all their misty canopy. A single skylark, soaring out of sight, Restores our nature, and approves the night Of everlasting laws of harmony. —Edmund Beale Sargant.

No Darkness but Ignorance

There is no darkness but ignorance.—Shakespeare

Art and Advertisements

On the first page of the neat little book there are two bars of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." On the second there is talk of almond blossom and sparrows. The third tells us that spring is coming—and with it spring cleaning. We are lured into the trap, and meekly enough go on to the fourth page and the fifth, which give the name and address and telephone number of the kind of people who want, at a reasonable cost, to do our spring cleaning for us. That we ever reached page two was entirely owing to that quotation from the "Spring Song" on page one. We remembered how beautiful we used to think it, how when we learned to play it, how we came to love it, how Miss Maud Allan's dancing to it affected our opinion of it. It touched a chord of interest; and the success of the ruse might rouse wonder that, in these days of culture, when "art is upon the town" and the country, too, advertisers do not make more use of the stores of interest which lie in well-known works in music, poetry and the graphic and plastic arts.

We should be far from wishing, the Times (London) says, to discourage the modern artists, grave and humorous, from producing in even greater quantities than now the pleasing works that tickle us or charm us as we read our newspapers or make our way about London. But the greater number of advertisements still lack the filip of allurement which flicks a man in a corner of the mind apparently remote from commerce. And here is the artistic wealth of all the ages waiting to be exploited to commerce's ends. If the "Spring Song" can be a smile on the face of the agent of a spring cleaner, and a fragment of a prelude by Chopin, supporting a rainbow, can tell us how to decorate our houses, might not the opening phrase of Beethoven's C minor symphony serve as introduction to a maker of punch balls, or a certain mazurka by Chopin fulfil the composer's intention—and something more—by advertising a circus, or a livery stable, or a mechanical horse?

On the Value of Money I consider him a wise man who does not overrate the value of money, nor thirst for it, nor found all his hopes on it. . . . Who makes a good and rightful use of it may be called its lord and owner, who watches jealously over it, its keeper, who takes delight in it, its lover, who looks upon it with fear, its slave, and who worships it, an idolater. It is not for me to define which of these names applies to myself; I may be mistaken, and the love of self often makes us ridiculous.—Petrarch.

KAISER'S HOLIDAY IN CORFU

THE Kaiser does not love an idle holiday, and he rises not later than 6 a. m., even at the Villa Achilleon, his white marble palace near the village Gasturi. The Villa Achilleon stands on a hillside and is visible for miles round with its wide terraces and Pompeian portico. From it the Kaiser and the Kaiserin frequently amuse themselves by short excursions and by visiting various interesting or beautiful places in the island. The King of Greece, the Kaiser's brother-in-law, and other members of the royal family usually bear them company on these trips. The Emperor begins work at his writing table very early, and receives reports from his aides-de-camp and other officials, but before dealing with official business he reads the telegrams and letters from his children. The wireless apparatus on the imperial yacht and the warships are kept active all the time receiving and despatching telegrams. About noon the Kaiser takes luncheon with the Empress and the court. The meal does

Did You Know?

Did you know you were brave? Did you know you were strong? Did you know there was one leaning hard? Did you know that I waited and listened and prayed, And was cheered by your simplest word? Did you know that I longed for the smile on your face— For the sound of your voice ringing true? Did you know I grew stronger and better because I had merely touched shoulders with you? —Mrs. Fred W. Gage.

Oliver Cromwell

Here is a Governing Man, undeniably the most English of Englishmen, the most Puritan of Puritans—the Pattern Man, I must say, according to the model of that Seventeenth Century in England; and a Great Man, denizen of all the Centuries, or he could never have been the Pattern one in that. Truly, my friends, I think, you may go farther and fare worse! . . . An uncommon Oliver, even to the truculent-funky. If not the noblest and worshipfullest of all Englishmen, at least the strongest and terriest; with whom really it might be as well to comply; with whom, in fact, there is small hope in not complying! —Carlyle.

Solitaire of the Rockies

Of all the birds on the Rockies the one most marvelously eloquent is the solitaire. I have often felt that everything stood still, and that every beast and bird listened while the matchless solitaire sang. . . . The song seems to be born of ages of freedom beneath the peaceful skies, of the rhythm of the universe, of a mingling of the melody of winds and waters and of all rhythmic sounds that murmur and echo out of doors, and of every song that nature sings in the wild gardens of the world.—Enos A. Mills.

Geneva of Long Ago Was Wealthy Hive of Industry

THE centenary of Geneva's inclusion in the Swiss confederacy falls in June, and the people of the ancient city, once called "a grain of musk which has perfumed Europe," are already busy with preparations for a great historical pageant. The history of this beautiful town which is so interwoven with the affairs of Europe is traced down to the present time in an article on "Geneva," by E. B. Osborn in the Morning Post (London), from which we select part of the account he gives of Geneva in the days of her greatest activity.

In the old world many a city has grown up about a bridge. Rome is one famous example and London is another. Geneva originated in this way, no doubt, on an immemorial east-to-west route of traffic. Early in the middle ages it was a famous trading center, the possession of which was earnestly desired by powerful neighbors. . . . In the fourth century Geneva became a Christian town—a little in advance of her nearest neighbors, characteristically so—and a bishop had his stool there.

Geneva was a humming hive of trade and industry. Four times a year great fairs were held there, each lasting a fortnight, and were attended by a multitude of merchants from east and west. Spaniards, Provençals, Normans and Flemings argle-bargled over merchandise piled up in booths with Genoese, Milanese, Venetians, and bargain-drivers from Tuscany. Between fair times trains of pack horses were continually passing through, each of them contributing something to the wealth of the city. In the workshops the noise of tools was heard all day long, year in, year out, and the artisans at their work.

The principal citizens lived luxuriously; their extravagance, and passed in vain. There were no "idle rich" there, however; well-born and well-to-do persons, such as Bonivard and Berthelier, worked alongside their men, did the marketing, and watered only their flower gardens. And it was not only merchandise, armor, furs, spices, silks, jewelry, and what not, which was bartered in this mart of many peoples, this hive of busy bees with easily extruded stings of steel. Ideas were also exchanged. Geneva was a parliament of all the free cities of Germany and all the little republics of Italy. Every other man had his pet prescription for

AS TO COLLEGE TRAINED FARMERS

WE are beginning to find out what the agricultural colleges are doing to help swell the number of how-and-whys farmers, observes the Country Gentleman. In the early days of these institutions "only a small percentage of the graduates went back to till the soil. That was because more men were needed to fill positions as teachers and investigators. It was a question of duty as well as of money. These men could do more good by collecting and disseminating information than by applying it to their own individual problems. But times have changed and the demand for investigators and teachers is not quite so insistent. Trained men have also come to realize that farming offers as good opportunities for them as any other line of business.

Statistics from a number of agricultural colleges show that the farms are claiming increasing numbers of the

not last half an hour, and consists of few courses only, which are served in quick succession. The afternoon is generally spent in watching and inspecting the excavation work at Garitza, which is being done under the direction of Professor Doerpfeld.

In 1911 a well-preserved temple was discovered here and the Emperor undertook the work of laying bare the entire ruin. Interesting details are constantly coming to light, and these confirm the Kaiser's opinion that the temple is one of the most beautiful and interesting monuments of ancient history in the world. Professor Doerpfeld dates the temple as far back as 1700 B. C., and he believes that Corfu is the ancient island of Phaeacia. Excavations are also successfully carried on in other parts of the island. The band of the Hohenzollerns generally plays during the evening in the park of the Achilleon. The dinner hour is 9 o'clock, and if no urgent work calls for the Kaiser's attention he spends a couple of hours in the circle of his family and the court.

"LOOK UP, AND LIFT UP YOUR HEADS"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is a simple rule, which, if observed by mankind, would very quickly lift from them a heavy weight of discouragement and fear. This rule is the rule of true, spiritual optimism, the rule of looking up. Viewed from the human standpoint optimism is the willingness of the mortal to look upon the bright side of things, to minimize trouble to the best of one's ability by looking away from it and thinking of more pleasant things even though they be in prospect only. From the higher and more spiritual viewpoint this rule of optimism illustrates that lofty consciousness of or faith in God which sees the everpresence and indestructibility of good and treats evil for what it really is, temporary and unlawful. The infinity of God gives to this rule divine sanction, and the wonderful effects on the characters and lives of those who practice it with persistence prove its relation to the one divine Principle.

Because Truth is identical with God, the infinite good, there is never a reason for unhappiness. Mortal thought and experience may vary and change, but since good alone is permanent there is the ever-present opportunity to realize good and be at peace. The most truthful and practical thinker that ever lived said, "Look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh." Trouble is only a human sense which uplifted spiritual consciousness is perfectly capable of dispelling. Right thinking which readjusts the balance and enables one to overcome evil is a steady refuge. Through it one beholds and manifests the man of God, not a mere personality. By it one claims spiritual freedom and God-given abilities, grace, power and intelligence.

Examined in the light of true optimism the unenlightened human thought is found to discredit the love of God and the loveliness of man, whereas God is Love and man is at all times, fundamentally and in fact, pure, perfect and eternal. Herein the human view of man

is seen to oppose the higher and more trustworthy idea and it should be understood that freedom and happiness is found only as the so-called mortal man rejects the former and accepts the true statement of himself as "holy and beloved." Grounded upon this spiritual idea of man it is impossible for any one to be held as the servant of evil in any of its forms. No person, place nor thing can obstruct the progress or freedom of the one whose thought is fixed upon the realities of being. "One with God is a majority." One who will resist the temptation to yield his thoughts to that which is unhealthy and imperfect—a temptation through which mortals become the servants of evil and materiality—and who will strive rather to adhere to the spiritual fact that God, good, is omnipresent, will learn from experience that man is given dominion over all things.

In this age Christian Science has come demonstrating as Jesus did in the first century man's practical superiority to trouble of every kind. In Scriptural language it says, "Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong." Its fundamental Principle is the infinite and changeless God, in whom the Apostle Paul declared we all "live, and move, and have our being." It meets all the perplexities of human experience with the understanding of the eternal Truth, and therefore with confidence and good cheer. As is explained in its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, "the relations of God and man, divine Principle and ideas, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, and have remained unchanged in its eternal history" (pp. 470-471). In Christian Science, which is the Christ method of spiritual thinking, there is no yielding to suggestions of failure. There is no self-limitation or

lack of appreciation of others. There is no being held under or oppressed. There is the simple and persistent demand to "Look up, and lift up your heads," "for now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

Human discouragement seems often to proceed from the belief of limitation in business or professional life. Then Christian Science replies, Look up from matter. Man's success is in spiritual life. It is already assured, for God is Love. Eternity, not time, measures man's opportunities. Hopes fixed in matter must always prove worthless. There is, however, no evil past to penalize, no present to limit, no future to dread, for God, good, is All. Learn to know Him and be at peace. Yours is the substance of all good.

The happiness of mankind is again disturbed by the arguments of self-distrust. The human thought, basing its sense of man on the dimly foundations of heredity and chance, conceives of a self lacking some quality or attribute of complete manhood and destined therefore to be excluded from the brighter and larger associations of life. But divine Love replies through Christian Science, with sweet assurance, Look up. You are the child of God, capable of all that Truth and Love may do. Look up and behold man as he is, the perfect reflection of intelligence and Love, and in God's sight you are that man and endowed with the perfect attributes of divine Mind. Distrust thyself no longer. Have no fear. "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God." Have courage, for the appearance of your real self is imminent. "Your redemption draweth nigh."

Thus to one and all precious arguments of evil good replies in substance, God is Love. In Him is no evil and no penalty. Look up. The present is filled with good and this good is yours. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not to thine own understanding." "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart." It is He "who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases. . . . Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

Spiritual vision beholds and takes to itself the spiritual reality, the things that are good and lovely and enduring and joy-inspiring. The optimism inspired by such consciousness has the eternal Truth for its foundation and it brings forth the fruits of health and holiness.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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BOSTON, MASS.

Rio Janeiro's Harbor

The harbor of Rio Janeiro is responsible for the city's name; Magellan called it the river of January because it is so long and narrow and has so abrupt an entrance from the Atlantic that he thought it a river, and because he came here in the month of January. It indents the land for 20 miles, varying from two to 10 miles in width, and is deep enough for the largest sea craft. The towering pinnacles of rock that mark its entrance are so near each other that no channel appears until your boat is almost under their shadow. Inside the bay widens and narrows to accommodate various bluffs and coves and emerald islands, says the National Magazine. There are villages on the bluffs, and little ferry steamers hurrying here and there to carry one across the bay to the beautiful bending beaches. There are happy bathers, and life, fragrance and lights, and tones and tints, and wildness and peace, all blended in bizarre abandon.

The city lies along the bay five or six miles, hemmed in closely by the mountains. There is hardly a spot where, looking up or down a street, one does not see the vista closed either by the waving green of forests or the sparkling blue of waters. Seen from the bay, Rio seems to be a succession of towns planted around inlets and divided from one another by wooded heights. Then all the sections are connected by splendid avenues running in lines nearly parallel to the shore. Along two miles of the waterfront are the great boulevards of Botafogo and Beira del Mar, two most exquisite semicircles along the curving sea beach, forming together what this writer regards as the finest boulevard in the world.

Princess Mary's Apartments

Princess Mary is for the first time to enjoy the use of a suite of apartments of her own, which have been prepared for her under the supervision of Queen Mary. They overlook the flower gardens of Windsor castle, and the princess arranged in them during the Easter holidays all the interesting knick-knacks and presents which she has accumulated since her childhood; special provision being made for her collection of dolls, in which she still takes an interest.

The Shamrock

Firm as the earth-bound rock on which you climb, No sham, nor shame can ever then be thine, Rooted in Ireland's heart you found a shrine. Sure, and unchallenged for all space and time. —Eva Friederici.

Obedience the Path

Obedience is the path to knowledge.—William Watson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, May 7, 1914

Equal Pay for Equal Work

THE innate selfishness of human nature has a way of manifesting itself in the most untenable of positions. It is, perhaps, because it feels these positions to be untenable that it clings to them with such tenacity. It feels instinctively that if they are once surrendered, the resistance may be rolled up along the whole line. This, of course, is the panic of fear. But inasmuch as fear is the cause of all panic, and fear itself is based on what has been termed "the necessity to live," it is not only not difficult to sound its depths, but to chart every inch of its surface. The platitude that it is necessary to live was met by the great Frenchman to whom it was addressed with the caustic intimation that he did not see the necessity. That, of course, is merely epigram running riot. What is unnecessary is the pitiful fear, in which "Eil de Boeuf" joins with "Faubourg St. Antoine," that the tail of the baker's queue has not the same opportunity as its head.

An extraordinary object lesson in the unreasonableness of this philosophy of the jungle was given lately in the meetings of the National Union of Teachers in England, when the demand of equal pay for equal work met with the most strenuous opposition. Considered on its merits there was quite obviously no possibility of logically resisting this demand. The education of women is as important as the education of men, and the mistresses who attend to the one unquestionably do equal work with the masters who preside over the other. In these circumstances, the opponents of the theory were forced to adopt the familiar ruse of the red herring. A man, it was unblushingly declared, should be paid more than a woman because it devolved on a man to support a family. Unfortunately this argument is as structurally unsound as the tower of Babel. It not only differentiates directly between the married man and the unmarried man, but indirectly between the married man with a family and the married man without. It predicates, in short, the solution of wages on a sliding scale, and any one who will take the trouble to think at all will see the particular precipice to which, short of socialism, that road leads direct.

As a matter of fact, if the utter banality of the statement may be pardoned, there are some things men do better than women, some things women do better than men, and some things they do equally well. The deduction, therefore, is simply that the best workers should be paid highest, and the equal workers equally, unless the Shavian doctrine is admitted of equal incomes all round without regard to any qualification but that of being. It is really only the fear inherent in the baker's queue which prevents this. The fear is, of course, an extraordinarily real thing to anybody convinced of the truth of the materialistic theory that supply is confined to certain familiar and strictly limited "lumps of stuff." As, however, a truer education spreads a clearer perception of the fact that substance is the infinite supply of infinite Mind, the head of the baker's queue will no longer push and elbow for its position, and the tail will no longer fear for the lateness of its arrival. There will, on the contrary, dawn on head and tail alike a wondrous understanding of the meaning of the parable of the laborers in the vineyard.

Why New England Farmers Hold Back

GETTING the New England farmers to work together, the solution of the problems of profit for them and supply for the markets, has been the best theme of all the sectional discussion of untold years. It remains an attractive theory. Its most recent form is the proposal that there shall be corporate farming, the owners of the lands joining in a joint stock company with power to apportion the crops, instead of leaving them to chance selection, to engage and distribute laborers as needed, to market the products to the best advantage and otherwise bring about a businesslike administration of farm affairs. There is said to be favor for the project, as it deserves. That it will be immediately put into practice must, in the light of all past observation, be viewed with some question.

The case for joint action seems to us nowhere better than as it is applied to the agriculture of the eastern states. The lack of balance in the crops chosen, the varying ways of cultivation, the lack of any collective bargaining, either as to buying or selling, are defects that are not denied. But practical application of the united interest makes little advance. The community creamery of a generation ago, a thoroughly sound project, has nearly disappeared. There is no united buying, almost no united selling, with loss because of each trade being left to the single hand. The case as to labor is particularly strong. Cost of farm labor is largely due to the certainty that there will be only a portion of the year for employment and idleness for the rest. Allied industries have been shown to be possible for the use of the men outside the crop-growing season. But these things are talked so freely and realized so sparingly that no new form gives immediate promise of bringing about the change. The reason why the farmers do not join together is not far to seek. The farmer is an individual and extreme in his individualism. He wants his own success, the showing of his own ability to do a little better with any undertaking than his neighbor, even though his separate and personal success may be less to his advantage than a share in the united success of the neighborhood. Possibly the insulation of the farmer is getting weaker. Possibly he is beginning to see the wisdom of joint action. But it is not yet so marked as to indicate that even considerable union of action for common gain will presently be brought about.

The advice, we suppose, must continue and the discussion go on. Consumers have an interest to bring about the better arrangement. They may not find their advice readily heeded but they need to continue to reassert the demand. The activities of the agricultural colleges and the extension schools patronized by the state are having effect, even if not yet apparent in changed courses. The farmer may presently have a showing that others than he who are joined either as voluntary associates or as a corporation are getting better returns in a less speculative policy, and then he may yield a bit of his old New England individualism.

ENTIRELY aside from the discriminatory provision in the Panama canal act relating to tolls, the repeal of which the Congress of the United States is at present considering, another controversy with regard to the rates to be charged for the passage of shipping through the waterway has been precipitated by the official announcement that the toll will be \$1.20 a ton based upon the canal measurement, which is said to be close to gross registered tonnage. This is interpreted by interested parties to mean that any enclosed space on the promenade deck, such as a lounging room, gymnasium or drawing room, must be paid for at that rate. If in ballast, a vessel will have to pay 60 per cent of the toll, but if there be one passenger aboard the full rate of \$1.20 a ton will be charged.

Now, it is said that the managers of United States and other steamship lines are disposed to protest against this system of rate-making. They assert that tolls should be based upon what the ship contains rather than upon the vessel itself. This, it is alleged, is the rule on the Suez canal. In other words, it is contended that there should be a minimum charge on the ship, and so much a ton added for freight with a charge per capita for passengers taken through. By way of illustration, it is pointed out that a vessel like the White Star liner *Laurentic*, carrying 400 tourists, would have to pay tolls of \$25,000 for passage through the canal to Panama and back, a rate, it is held, which works out at nearly \$62.50 for every passenger, as the vessel would be in ballast.

This is a matter of serious concern for all vessels, but immediately and peculiarly so for those which may engage in excursion trips between the Atlantic ports of the United States and San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific exposition. It is claimed for these that, at a moderate rate, even with the small quantity of freight which they can carry, they will have to pay about \$15,000 to \$20,000 in tolls for the round trip. This, the steamship managers say, will destroy the profits. Either they would have to forego the latter, or they would be compelled to charge rates that would be called exorbitant. The passenger rate at present charged by the Panama Railway & Steamship Company from New York to San Francisco, via the isthmus of Panama, is \$120.

Here, apparently, is a matter for adjustment. The canal commissioners, it may reasonably be assumed, have no desire to discourage the use of the canal by imposing higher tolls than the traffic will bear. Unlike the other controversy over tolls, the final decision will depend upon business judgment, uninfluenced either way by political or partizan considerations.

Between Manaos and Para

FOR a distance of a thousand miles from Manaus, in the state of Amazonas, the mighty river that takes rank as the greatest in the world, the Amazon, pursues its course eastward until it forms a gulf where it is joined by numerous tributaries in the Atlantic coast country. The state of Para is traversed by the Amazon for its entire width. At the mouth of the river lies Para, the port of Belém, as it is still called by many. Manaus constitutes the chief rubber center from where the product is carried to Para for reshipment or placed in ocean steamers bound for Europe and North America. All that goes to make civilization a factor among people of today is found in that cosmopolitan city in the jungle country of Brazil. Travelers continue to express surprise that such modernity can be present in the Brazilian interior.

In the thoughts of some, however, the impression obtains that because an explorer emerges at Manaus after spending months in the country further north or west or south, it is easy enough to make the trip from the capital of Amazonas to the Atlantic. It is quite true that as compared with a quarter of a century ago such a voyage is not now fraught with many difficulties. Yet it should not be overlooked that the territories through which the Amazon flows from Manaus eastward is still largely unoccupied by the white man. Scores of tributaries of the great river between Manaus and Para remain comparatively unknown quantities. Explorers can find plenty of scope for investigations in a section of Brazil that furnishes ample opportunities for research.

The fact that the state of Para still holds much "undiscovered" country makes the recent performance of Colonel Roosevelt the more noteworthy, since he cut a trail far from where the Rio Negro forms the junction with the Amazon and, venturing through sections where the dense Brazilian flora impedes all travel, reached the center of the state. The country through which the Amazon courses eastward from Manaus to Para may seem tame in comparison with the much wilder aspect of western Amazonas and Matto Grosso penetrated by the Roosevelt party. Descriptions by explorers who have devoted their efforts to Para, however, lead to the belief that even in this commonwealth so much nearer the Atlantic there is difficult work confronting travelers who venture a hundred miles or so north or south from the Amazon.

IT CAN hardly take long for any thoughtful person to see why it is, as officials of the United States department of agriculture point out, that the attendance at public schools in country districts is much greater in regions where the roads are improved than in regions where the improvement has not taken place. This fact our Washington correspondence tells us, is put forward as one of the numerous arguments in favor of good roads. Of course, it is an excellent argument. But cause and effect are almost inextricably intertwined in its groundwork. There is a larger attendance at public schools in regions where the roads are good than in regions where the roads are bad, not altogether because of the roads but because of the quality of citizenship that expresses itself through the roads. Good public schools and good public school attendance are necessary corollaries to good roads, just as public improvement and general progress are necessary corollaries to good public schools and good public school attendance.

The public schools diffuse enlightenment, and enlightenment is not long content with poor highways; on the other hand, those who insist upon good highways are not long content with anything less than prosperous schools. Let the matter be put any way you will, the fact remains that the public school and the roadway of the neighborhood, district or region speak unmistakably for its character. If it be progressive, it can hardly be either so young or so old but that

Toll Rate for the Panama Passage

these two symbols of civilization reflect that fact plainly; if it be non-progressive, they tell the story with equal clearness. It is no reflection upon a young community if it have not as good schools or as good roads as an old; discredit begins only when a community remains content with what it had in the beginning; for, if it is not growing, the probabilities are that it is going backward.

In these days, when the automobile is spinning in and out of neighborhoods, districts and regions that were formerly isolated, when the country is becoming largely an open book to the sightseer, that community is rare indeed that is not on exhibition every week in the tourist season before scores or hundreds of strangers or that escapes being either consciously or unconsciously judged by its schoolhouses and its roads.

Limits of Local Policing

FINDING local police inadequate to solve its industrial conflict, Colorado turned to the militia. That body of volunteers having been shown, in theory, to be incapable of maintaining law and order, the state is now policed by federal troops, who are disarming disputants and forcibly restoring peace. With coming withdrawal of the federal troops the problem must be faced anew as to where police power will reside and by whom be used when necessity demands. Realizing this, it is not surprising that a call already has taken concrete form in a bill before the Legislature providing for a state constabulary which may do for the mining regions what the corps of state-controlled constabulary has done for Pennsylvania's steel and iron territory. That is to say, it is planned to relieve the militia from a temporary police duty which officers and privates have to meet as best they can, and provide in their place a permanent, disciplined force, mobile and alert, which can be held in reserve for use when local police authority breaks down.

A similar project has been before the Legislature of New York state recently, and the fact that the plan is being considered is not at all surprising in view of altering conditions of society, rural as well as urban. In many communities local standards of law and order and civilization fall so far below the best sentiment of the state that it seems quite useless to expect community officials to execute law if it conflicts with local public opinion. Indeed, so heterogeneous, so divided racially, religiously and economically are many communities that it is extremely difficult to get law enforced with anything like swiftness and surety. The outcome of the indecision and laxity may not justify a call on the militia for aid; but, on the other hand, often it would justify the resort to a body of state police who, unswayed by any threats and indifferent to future results because put beyond the reach of popular attack, could insist upon obedience to law. And this insistence, if necessary, could be evidenced by them with a maximum of efficiency and celerity of action, because they would have arduous training as a basis for their action.

Conditions of living in rural as well as urban regions of the country have changed in a way to make processes of law enforcement more difficult and complex than they were in pioneer days, when the swift assimilation of a race stock that was mainly Teutonic-Celtic developed communities that were in substantial agreement as to the primacy of the town in most matters of government. The constable elected by popular vote and the sheriff with his posse, when they needed physical reinforcements, had but to appeal to the vicinage and sound the note of reverence for law. It is different now. Hosts of new residents or citizens must have, it seems, generations of education in use of democratic privileges before they can be counted upon to obey local authority. But to the state or to the nation they will be more respectful.

The latter-day demands for better policing, as they increase in volume and in force of reasoned conviction, really betoken an altered condition of society.

Great Power for Trade Commission

A MEASURE to be known as the administration interstate trade bill and embodying United States antitrust legislation has been framed by a subcommittee of the interstate commerce committee. Its provisions are drastic and provide for the creation of a commission of far-reaching power. The bill as it stands is regarded as a non-partizan measure; it aims to create a body of a non-partizan character which will practically exercise the same control over the commercial and industrial corporations of the United States that the interstate commerce commission now exercises over the transportation companies. The new commission is given authority by the proposed act to investigate the organization, business, financial condition, management and relations to other corporations of any corporation engaged in interstate commerce, only reserving the jurisdiction of the interstate commission over common carriers. It can require annual or special reports; it may act as master-in-chancery in equity suits; it might on its own initiative, or through the attorney-general, carry out any antitrust decree entered by the courts.

Furthermore the bill would prohibit interlocking directorates and holding companies; it provides for the full payment of all corporation stock; it makes guilt personal by making directors, officers and agents responsible for violations of the law; it gives jurisdiction over corporations to the commission in other specific and general terms, but a limit is placed upon the latter's functions and powers by a specific provision declaring that nothing in the act shall interfere with the attorney-general's enforcement of the antitrust or interstate commerce laws, thus practically giving the department of justice revisionary power over the commission's acts in case that at any time it should seem to be over-considerate or over-lenient.

It may be that no measure aiming to accomplish as much as this, with regard as well for the welfare of legitimate business as for the welfare of the people, can be made acceptable in its early drafts. The power which the bill would invest in a commission is great, considering that its exercise must affect either directly or indirectly the internal commerce of the whole nation. But the idea upon which it is constructed is a crystallization of the public thought of a decade—the thought that an equitable balance must be created and maintained between corporate power and public interest in the United States. It is with regard to the carrying into effect of this idea that the present measure and any amendments to it that may be offered must be considered. It is not the desire or the will of the nation that wrong shall be done on either side, but rather that right shall be conserved and enforced on both sides.

Good Roads and School Attendance